United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

Report from Uganda

16 March 2023

Contents

P. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period

Q. Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period

R. Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period

S. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period

T. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period

U. Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period

V. Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

W. Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

X. Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

Y. Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

Z. Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

AA. Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

AB. Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period

AC. Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period

AD. Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period

AE. Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period

AF. Drought hazard in the reporting period

AG. Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period

AH. Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period

AI. Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period

AJ. Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period

AK. Drought exposure in the reporting period

AL. Female drought exposure in the reporting period

AM. Male drought exposure in the reporting period

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	204 334	37 173	241 507	
2 005	204 323	37 184	241 507	
2 010	204 325	37 182	241 507	
2 015	204 325	37 182	241 507	
2 019	204 329	37 178	241 507	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Wetland Drainage	Wetlands	Croplands
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	Croplands
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grasslands	+	0	+	-	-	-	0
Croplands	+	-	0	-	-	-	0
Wetlands	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	49 047	31 804	119 419	3 858	230	1	37 148	
2001	49 295	31 427	119 467	3 855	289	1	37 173	
2002	49 432	31 347	119 369	3 862	319	1	37 177	
2003	49 880	31 047	119 176	3 866	355	1	37 182	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2004	51 280	30 117	118 685	3 858	386	1	37 181	
2005	51 308	30 055	118 693	3 853	413	1	37 185	
2006	51 265	30 039	118 732	3 854	434	1	37 183	
2007	51 310	29 988	118 716	3 854	456	1	37 182	
2008	51 395	29 958	118 645	3 852	474	1	37 181	
2009	51 507	29 933	118 549	3 847	489	1	37 182	
2010	51 539	29 942	118 493	3 846	503	1	37 183	
2011	51 559	29 932	118 471	3 845	516	1	37 183	
2012	51 564	29 933	118 450	3 844	532	1	37 183	
2013	51 578	29 924	118 421	3 844	556	1	37 183	
2014	51 793	29 840	118 265	3 843	582	2	37 183	
2015	51 792	29 839	118 254	3 843	595	2	37 183	
2016	52 677	29 433	117 777	3 840	597	2	37 183	
2017	53 032	29 229	117 626	3 838	598	2	37 183	
2018	53 754	28 919	117 224	3 831	599	2	37 179	
2019	54 279	28 542	117 078	3 827	599	2	37 179	
2020								

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	48 459	27	512	5	40	0	3	49 046
Grasslands (km²)	1 862	29 748	141	3	46	0	4	31 804
Croplands (km²)	1 450	60	117 586	22	277	1	24	119 420
Wetlands (km²)	18	2	12	3 806	1	0	18	3 857
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	230	0	0	230
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Water bodies (km²)	3	2	3	7	1	0	37 133	37 149
Total	51 792	29 839	118 254	3 843	595	2	37 182	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Total	54 280	28 542	117 078	3 827	598	2	37 179	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	51 696	57	36	3	0	0	0	51 792
Grasslands (km²)	1 530	28 285	23	0	0	0	0	29 838
Croplands (km²)	1 030	200	117 019	1	3	0	0	118 253
Wetlands (km²)	24	0	0	3 819	0	0	0	3 843
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	595	0	0	595
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	4	0	0	37 179	37 183
Total	54 280	28 542	117 078	3 827	598	2	37 179	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	1 026	0 .4
Land area with non-degraded land cover	240 480	99 .6
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	2 582	1 .1
Land area with stable land cover	238 599	98 .8
Land area with degraded land cover	325	0 .1
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	48	123	4 316	18 118	25 828	27
Grasslands	0	33	1 278	13 101	15 331	5
Croplands	2	512	40 930	43 625	32 494	23
Wetlands	0	28	802	1 198	1 767	10
Artificial surfaces	0	5	199	13	14	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	1	1	0
Water bodies	1	87	1 663	990	1 542	32 851

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	64	4 181	11 669	4 033	31 087	29
Grasslands	1	1 843	3 240	1 886	21 267	1
Croplands	8	15 382	57 179	7 346	36 938	13
Wetlands	1	315	1 537	421	1 524	10
Artificial surfaces	1	50	332	8	22	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	1	0
Water bodies	22	368	2 398	440	1 092	32 851

SO1-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	1 862	1	2	46	799	1 014
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 450	0	0	109	665	675
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	512	0	0	333	127	51
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	277	0	2	244	20	10

SO1-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	1 755	0	77	61	54	1 563
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 424	0	93	289	113	927
Croplands	Grasslands	239	0	21	25	6	187
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	161	1	7	108	7	39

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	755	0 .4
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	203 536	99 .6
Land area with no land productivity data	65	0 .0

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	93 671	45 .8
Land area with stable land productivity	88 517	43 .3
Land area with degraded land productivity	22 082	10 .8
Land area with no land productivity data	53	0 .0

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	91	69	89	112	176	107	2
2001	90	70	89	112	140	107	2
2002	90	70	89	112	127	107	2
2003	89	70	89	111	114	107	2
2004	87	73	90	112	105	107	2
2005	87	73	90	112	98	107	2
2006	87	73	90	112	93	107	2
2007	87	73	90	112	89	107	2
2008	87	73	90	112	85	95	2
2009	86	73	90	112	83	95	2
2010	86	73	90	112	81	95	2
2011	86	73	90	112	78	95	2
2012	86	73	90	112	76	95	2
2013	86	73	90	112	73	95	2
2014	86	73	90	112	70	61	2
2015	90	70	89	112	58	61	2
2016	88	71	90	112	58	61	2
2017	88	71	90	112	58	61	2
2018	86	72	90	112	58	61	2
2019	86	73	90	112	58	61	2
2020							

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- ○ Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- ○ Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- ○ Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 450	85 .0	96 .0	12 331 874	13 919 519	1 587 645

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	1 862	75 .8	75 .8	14 122 809	14 122 809	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	512	110 .6	95 .3	5 662 917	4 880 791	-782 126
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	277	91 .3	54 .3	2 528 211	1 502 889	-1 025 322

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 030	78 .4	80 .6	8 074 995	8 305 530	230 535
Croplands	Grasslands	200	63 .2	64 .6	1 263 998	1 292 881	28 883
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	57	89 .1	89 .6	507 930	510 513	2 583
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	1 530	75 .0	75 .0	11 473 547	11 474 439	892

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	898	0 .4
Land area with non-degraded SOC	203 300	99 .5
Land area with no SOC data	159	0 .1

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	203 821	99 .8
Land area with degraded SOC	366	0 .2
Land area with no SOC data	136	0 .1

General comments

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	1 885	0 .9
Reporting Period	23 723	11 .6
Change in degraded extent	21838	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☐ Land Cover
☐ Land Productivity Dynamics
☐ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

○ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
○ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon
	False Positive		88 .8			Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	0						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total hotspot area	0						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		0				
Total brightspot area		0				

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
			94 .7	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse			◯ Yes ◯ No		Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 94 .7						

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²) Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	Edit Polygon

General comments

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- (●) Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- ( ) Income inequality (Gini Index)

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

SO2-1.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population below the international poverty line

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	
2 001	
2 002	65.6
2 003	
2 004	
2 005	57.0
2 006	
2 007	
2 008	
2 009	45.3
2 010	
2 011	
2 012	35.7
2 013	
2 014	
2 015	
2 016	41.3
2 017	
2 018	
2 019	42.2
2 020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000	15	0	2
2001	17	0	3
2002	18	1	3
2003	19	1	4
2004	21	1	4
2005	22	2	5
2006	23	2	6
2007	25	2	6
2008	26	3	7
2009	28	3	8
2010	29	3	8
2011	30	4	9
2012	32	4	10
2013	33	5	11
2014	34	5	11
2015	36	6	12
2016	37	6	13
2017	39	6	14
2018	40	7	15
2019	41	7	16
2020	43	8	17

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	2076444	5 .8	1048566	5 .8	1027878	5 .7
Reporting period	8279412	20 .3	4184223	20 .4	4095189	20 .2

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	121 174	15 570	2 255	16 037	82 625
2001	27 464	0	0	0	210 197
2002	96 442	0	0	0	141 219
2003	116 542	19 823	3 623	0	97 674
2004	127 365	33 233	0	0	77 064
2005	107 471	59 477	17 176	4 649	48 888
2006	90 526	8 986	5 120	0	133 028
2007	108 219	11 571	7 387	3 003	107 481
2008	94 370	0	0	0	143 291
2009	50 661	40 145	34 103	65 373	47 379
2010	35 149	21 424	23 071	60 767	97 250
2011	63 359	42 225	26 144	11 529	94 404
2012	87 701	37 893	35 379	11 538	65 150
2013	41 864	11 536	14 615	67 685	101 962
2014	114 232	45 948	15 076	9 232	53 174
2015	59 102	4 455	155	0	173 949
2016	65 788	79 785	62 981	21 942	7 165
2017	99 314	10 001	0	0	128 347
2018	97 015	14 541	2 268	0	123 837
2019	82 714	16 146	769	0	138 033
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	155 036	75 .9
2001	27 464	13 .4
2002	96 442	47 .2
2003	139 988	68 .5
2004	160 597	78 .6
2005	188 773	92 .4

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	104 633	51 .2
2007	130 180	63 .7
2008	94 370	46 .2
2009	190 282	93 .1
2010	140 411	68 .7
2011	143 258	70 .1
2012	172 511	84 .4
2013	135 700	66 .4
2014	184 488	90 .3
2015	63 713	31 .2
2016	191 616	93 .8
2017	109 314	53 .5
2018	113 824	55 .7
2019	99 629	48 .8
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

Data for 2016 adjusted in line with national analysis and country land area

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	7360905	32.2	12253409	53.6	1480491	6.5	199310	0.9	1555191	6.8	15 488 401	67.8
2001	22166002	94.3	1336683	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 336 683	5.7
2002	14098235	58.3	10083093	41.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10 083 093	41.7
2003	12744201	51.2	9512130	38.2	2389840	9.6	241460	1.0	0	0.0	12 143 430	48.8
2004	7297458	28.5	15194037	59.3	3129377	12.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	18 323 414	71.5
2005	6439606	24.4	10646960	40.4	7545776	28.6	1657883	6.3	87983	0.3	19 938 602	75.6
2006	16863671	62.1	8589023	31.6	1277110	4.7	430307	1.6	0	0.0	10 296 440	37.9
2007	16220312	58.0	10198729	36.5	833826	3.0	604786	2.2	112442	0.4	11 749 783	42.0
2008	18379551	63.8	10440612	36.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10 440 612	36.2
2009	6438951	21.7	5372150	18.1	3585399	12.1	3298996	11.1	11004613	37.1	23 261 158	78.3
2010	12600725	41.2	3749401	12.2	2039348	6.7	2469699	8.1	9748272	31.8	18 006 720	58.8
2011	13039599	41.3	7559834	24.0	4901669	15.5	4870397	15.4	1177594	3.7	18 509 494	58.7
2012	10190923	31.3	8892629	27.3	7096368	21.8	5122210	15.7	1233284	3.8	22 344 491	68.7
2013	12139326	36.2	6476759	19.3	1311607	3.9	1893427	5.6	11750354	35.0	21 432 147	63.8
2014	9559734	27.6	16200985	46.8	6077016	17.5	1607792	4.6	1195305	3.5	25 081 098	72.4
2015	27005430	75.6	7681650	21.5	1015260	2.8	35027	0.1	0	0.0	8 731 937	24.4
2016	4922962	13.3	11724732	31.8	10165593	27.6	7554590	20.5	2528621	6.9	31 973 536	86.7
2017	18556328	48.7	17549585	46.1	1979901	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	19 529 486	51.3
2018	25310295	64.4	12394931	31.5	1397203	3.6	216345	0.6	0	0.0	14 008 479	35.6
2019	25853384	63.7	13170753	32.4	1528024	3.8	55866	0.1	0	0.0	14 754 643	36.3
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	3687597	32.1	6168257	53.7	741195	6.5	99063	0.9	791048	6.9	7 799 563	67.9

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	11148977	94.4	665942	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	665 942	5.6
2002	7073306	58.2	5084128	41.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 084 128	41.8
2003	6404738	51.2	4791613	38.3	1195854	9.6	120557	1.0	0	0.0	6 108 024	48.8
2004	3660659	28.4	7644713	59.3	1575604	12.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	9 220 317	71.6
2005	3244996	24.5	5331249	40.2	3807861	28.7	833985	6.3	43712	0.3	10 016 807	75.5
2006	8491218	62.2	4312072	31.6	636140	4.7	213044	1.6	0	0.0	5 161 256	37.8
2007	8174260	58.1	5119120	36.4	411614	2.9	295957	2.1	56749	0.4	5 883 440	41.9
2008	9226020	63.7	5257908	36.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 257 908	36.3
2009	3258210	21.8	2690279	18.0	1794871	12.0	1653056	11.1	5529081	37.0	11 667 287	78.2
2010	6357257	41.3	1890525	12.3	1017559	6.6	1235102	8.0	4879885	31.7	9 023 071	58.7
2011	6562111	41.4	3806478	24.0	2442518	15.4	2450523	15.5	591021	3.7	9 290 540	58.6
2012	5135059	31.4	4467884	27.3	3568306	21.8	2563712	15.7	612322	3.7	11 212 224	68.6
2013	6118870	36.3	3273739	19.4	651543	3.9	945652	5.6	5877802	34.8	10 748 736	63.7
2014	4802713	27.6	8162091	46.9	3048447	17.5	798661	4.6	591673	3.4	12 600 872	72.4
2015	13570968	75.6	3849829	21.4	516182	2.9	17745	0.1	0	0.0	4 383 756	24.4
2016	2483459	13.4	5894899	31.8	5063528	27.3	3814375	20.6	1278223	6.9	16 051 025	86.6
2017	9339315	48.8	8805317	46.0	985289	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	9 790 606	51.2
2018	12744008	64.5	6204969	31.4	688958	3.5	111206	0.6	0	0.0	7 005 133	35.5
2019	12996366	63.7	6611237	32.4	759114	3.7	27879	0.1	0	0.0	7 398 230	36.3
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	3673308	32.3	6085152	53.6	739296	6.5	100247	0.9	764143	6.7	7 688 838	67.7
2001	11017025	94.3	670741	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	670 741	5.7
2002	7024929	58.4	4998965	41.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 998 965	41.6
2003	6339463	51.2	4720517	38.1	1193986	9.6	120903	1.0	0	0.0	6 035 406	48.8
2004	3636799	28.5	7549324	59.3	1553773	12.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	9 103 097	71.5
2005	3194610	24.4	5315711	40.5	3737915	28.5	823898	6.3	44271	0.3	9 921 795	75.6

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	8372453	62.0	4276951	31.7	640970	4.7	217263	1.6	0	0.0	5 135 184	38.0
2007	8046052	57.8	5079609	36.5	422212	3.0	308829	2.2	55693	0.4	5 866 343	42.2
2008	9153531	63.8	5182704	36.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 182 704	36.2
2009	3180741	21.5	2681871	18.2	1790528	12.1	1645940	11.1	5475532	37.1	11 593 871	78.5
2010	6243468	41.0	1858876	12.2	1021789	6.7	1234597	8.1	4868387	32.0	8 983 649	59.0
2011	6477488	41.3	3753356	23.9	2459151	15.7	2419874	15.4	586573	3.7	9 218 954	58.7
2012	5055864	31.2	4424745	27.3	3528062	21.8	2558498	15.8	620962	3.8	11 132 267	68.8
2013	6020456	36.0	3203020	19.2	660064	4.0	947775	5.7	5872552	35.2	10 683 411	64.0
2014	4757021	27.6	8038894	46.6	3028569	17.6	809131	4.7	603632	3.5	12 480 226	72.4
2015	13434462	75.5	3831821	21.5	499078	2.8	17282	0.1	0	0.0	4 348 181	24.5
2016	2439503	13.3	5829833	31.7	5102065	27.8	3740215	20.4	1250398	6.8	15 922 511	86.7
2017	9217013	48.6	8744268	46.1	994612	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	9 738 880	51.4
2018	12566287	64.2	6189962	31.6	708245	3.6	105139	0.5	0	0.0	7 003 346	35.8
2019	12857018	63.6	6559516	32.5	768910	3.8	27987	0.1	0	0.0	7 356 413	36.4
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .75		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☐ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Drought vulnerability data available is not nationally representative.

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

No set targets yet

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .81032	0 .80123	0 .82719	
2001	0 .80744	0 .80003	0 .8224	
2002	0 .80503	0 .79714	0 .8181	
2003	0 .80247	0 .79431	0 .81239	
2004	0 .79966	0 .79171	0 .8078	
2005	0 .79637	0 .78752	0 .80476	
2006	0 .79364	0 .78496	0 .80186	
2007	0 .79058	0 .78166	0 .79892	
2008	0 .78727	0 .77751	0 .79577	
2009	0 .78432	0 .77401	0 .79301	
2010	0 .7817	0 .771	0 .79038	
2011	0 .77838	0 .76699	0 .78732	
2012	0 .77515	0 .76336	0 .78445	
2013	0 .77201	0 .75885	0 .78133	
2014	0 .76962	0 .75631	0 .77859	
2015	0 .76674	0 .75135	0 .77584	
2016	0 .7642	0 .74695	0 .774	
2017	0 .76099	0 .74175	0 .77244	
2018	0 .75812	0 .73609	0 .77251	
2019	0 .75512	0 .73097	0 .77188	
2020	0 .75171	0 .72674	0 .77203	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	1. Land-use change 2. Overexploitation 3. Climate change 4. Invasive alien species 5. Pollution	1. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 2. Production and Consumption Patterns 3. 4. 5.	1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Environmental Law and Implementation 3. 4. 5.		The negative change is gradual

SO-4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

General comments

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	65.69	63 .6	65 .69	
2001	65.69	63 .6	65 .69	
2002	65.87	63 .79	65 .87	
2003	65.87	63 .79	65 .87	
2004	65.87	63 .79	65 .87	
2005	65.87	63 .79	65 .87	
2006	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2007	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2008	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2009	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2010	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2011	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2012	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2013	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2014	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2015	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2016	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2017	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2018	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2019	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	
2020	72.24	72 .24	72 .24	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
No Change	Enforcement of environmental law and awareness; collaborative management involving local communities

General comments

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ◉ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 7 381 112 .74	Received 58 357 339 .88
Received	2017	Committed 42 583 954 .90	Received 32 300 982 .70
Received	2018	Committed 12 839 231 .22	Received 44 286 928 .66
Received	2019	Committed 17 405 950 .05	Received 20 050 545 .56
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		80 210 248 .91	154 995 796 .8

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	

	Explanation
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
	Total	0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
Total provided:			0		Total received:			0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

General comments

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

Program on Natural Resources, Environment, Climate, Change, Land and Water Management estimated commitment 4,729,405,406 USD; Agriculture, environment, water and natural resource; Agro-industrialization program framework 2020-25; natural resources, environment, climate change, land and water management program framework 2020-25;

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

Program on Agriculture, Environment, Water and Natural resource; Agro-industrialization program framework 2020-25; Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management program framework 2020-25;

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

The 60 Uganda Cattle Corridor districts (176 million USD). The districts located around the 77 central forest reserves. The dry land hotspots outside the Uganda Cattle Corridor (Rwenzori and Elgon). Projects The districts Northern Uganda Reconstruction Project, Agriculture Value Chain Project, Promoting Integrated Landscape Management Approach for Conservation of the Mt Elgon Ecosystem in Easter Uganda, Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation Programme (FIEFOC II), Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP), Uganda Inter-fiscal transfer Programme for Result Additional funding (Micro-irrigation programme), Irrigation for climate resilient programme

General comments

Future financing opportunities require alignment to National Development Programme (NDP 2020-2025) III and the two sector programming frameworks

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

- ☒ Financial Resources
- ☒ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

- ☒ International
- ☐ Domestic
- ☒ Public
- ☒ Private
- ☒ Local communities
- ☐ Non-traditional funding sources
- ☒ Climate Finance
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

Resources have been mobilized from Bilateral and Multi-International funding mechanisms, development facilities, Public budgetary allocations, Public-Private partnerships and Local community contributions.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Rigorous application, access and management of project support resources

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Early identification of seed finances, implementing partners and mobilization of relevant institutions/lead sector organizations

How did you ensure that women benefited from/got access to this funding?

Integration of Gender components in the projects, implementation guidelines and monitoring framework.

Use this space to provide any further complementary information you deem relevant:

Integrated project designs (CBD-UNFCCC-UNCCD) are sustainable and maximize benefits

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Was this through any of the following (check all that apply)?

- ☒ Existing financial processes
- ☐ Innovative financial processes
- ☒ The GEF
- ☐ Other funds (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

Inclination towards hardware components like infrastructure for water harvesting and irrigation with less provisions for extension services for soil conservation technologies.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Change of priorities during project implementation

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Failure to realize project results due to changes in project priorities

Did your country support other countries in the improvement of existing or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

The National Development Plan has successfully been revised and updated. Government established an institution (National Planning Authority) responsible for coordinating national and sector planning and implementation.

Would you consider the action programmes and/or plans to be successful and what do you consider the main reasons for success or lack thereof?

Alignment of sector priorities to priorities of the National Development Plan and Vision 2040

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Budgetary constraints to comprehensively cover priorities due to natural phenomena including COVID19.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Need for capacity building in formulating fundable projects

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

These policies and enabling environments were aimed at (check all that apply):

- ☒ Promoting solutions to combat desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)
- ☒ Implementing solutions to combat DLDD
- ☒ Protecting women's land rights
- ☒ Enhancing women's access to natural, productive and/or financial resources
- ☐ Other (please specify)

How best to describe these experiences (check all that apply):

- ☒ Prevention of the effects of DLDD
- ☐ Relief efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
- ☐ Recovery efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
- ☒ Engagement of women in decision - making
- ☒ Implementation and promotion of women's land rights and access to land resources
- ☒ Building women's capacity for effective UNCCD implementation
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country/sub-region/region/institution's experience.

Do you consider these policies to be successful in promoting or implementing solutions to address DLDD, including prevention, relief and recovery, and what do you consider the main factors of success or lack thereof?

No

What were the challenges faced, if any?

N/A

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

N/A

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies and enabling environments to promote and implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought, including prevention, relief and recovery?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Your country's actions were aimed at (please check all that apply):

☒ Leveraging DLDD with other national plans related to the other Rio Conventions
☒ Integrating DLDD into national plans
☒ Leveraging synergies with other strategies to combat DLDD
☒ Integrating DLDD into other international commitments
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Leveraging on project synergies promotes project adoption

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

Working in partnerships with related actors favors success.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

None

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

N/A

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If so, DLDD was mainstreamed into (check all that apply):

- ☐ Economic policies
- ☒ Environmental policies
- ☐ Social policies
- ☒ Land policies
- ☐ Gender policies
- ☒ Agricultural policies
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

DLDD has been integrated in the programme implementation frameworks for Agriculture, Natural resources, Environment, Climate change and Land

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

Sector coordination through program based approach

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Harmonization of multi-sectoral priorities.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Refer to lessons documented above

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

- ☒ Agroforestry
- ☒ Area closure (stop use, support restoration)
- ☒ Beekeeping, fishfarming, etc
- ☐ Cross-slope measure
- ☐ Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction
- ☒ Energy efficiency
- ☒ Forest plantation management
- ☐ Home gardens
- ☒ Improved ground/vegetation cover
- ☒ Improved plant varieties animal breeds
- ☒ Integrated crop-livestock management
- ☒ Integrated pest and disease management (incl. organic agriculture)
- ☒ Integrated soil fertility management
- ☒ Irrigation management (incl. water supply, drainage)
- ☒ Minimal soil disturbance
- ☒ Natural and semi-natural forest management
- ☒ Pastoralism and grazing land management
- ☒ Post-harvest measures
- ☐ Rotational system (crop rotation, fallows, shifting, cultivation)
- ☐ Surface water management (spring, river, lakes, sea)
- ☐ Water diversion and drainage
- ☒ Water harvesting
- ☒ Wetland protection/management
- ☐ Windbreak/Shelterbelt
- ☒ Waste management / Waste water management
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Multi-sectoral approaches and None State actor engagement and farmer organizations favors adoption and success

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

Some are successful and others work it is in progress

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Budgetary constraints and natural phenomena including drought

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Establishment of robust monitoring systems is prerequisite.

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

Proper governance and formulating gender mainstreaming guidelines

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

- ☒ Restore/improve tree-covered areas
- ☒ Increase tree-covered area extent
- ☒ Restore/improve croplands
- ☒ Restore/improve grasslands
- ☐ Restore/improve wetlands
- ☒ Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
- ☐ Manage artificial surfaces
- ☒ Restore/improve protected areas
- ☒ Increase protected areas
- ☐ Improve coastal management
- ☒ General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
- ☒ Restore/improve multiple land uses
- ☐ Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
- ☒ Restore/improve multiple functions
- ☒ Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
- ☐ Other/general/unspecified

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Projects implemented by different sector agencies, none state actors and private sector

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

Yes, Projects implemented by different sector agencies, none state actors and private sector

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Tracking implementation progress and achievement of targets

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Establishment of integrated monitoring frameworks facilitates collective tracking of progress

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

Planning, implementation and monitoring including integrating women in primary beneficiaries

Has your country supported other countries with restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

If so, DLDD was mainstreamed into (check all that apply):

☒ A drought risk management plan
☒ Monitoring and early warning systems
☒ Safety net programmes

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

A National Programing Paper on Drought resilience has been formulated and a coordination office established in the Office of the Prime Minister for coordinating implementation and tracking progress. This has improved project synergies and harmonizing priorities from different sectors to work as a team

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

Yes, refer to above

If you have or are developing a drought risk management plan as part of the Drought Initiative, please share here your experience on activities undertaken?

Partnerships with regional agencies like ICPALD and ICPAC of IGAD has facilitated alignment of activities like Midterm reviews, gender and resilience, capacity strengthening of farmers and pastoralists, integration of trans boundary issues, conflict management and Institutionalizing early warning systems.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Inter and trans-boundary Cattle rustling and resource use conflicts result into destruction of investments and livelihoods

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Bilateral corporations are key to implementation success e.g. synergy in water resources development and management reduces conflicts. Guaranteed security facilitates successful implementation of drought initiatives

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Could you list some practices implemented at country level to promote alternative livelihoods?

☒ Crop diversification
☒ Agroforestry practices
☐ Rotational grazing
☒ Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems
☒ Small vegetable gardens
☐ Production of artisanal goods
☒ Renewable energy generation
☒ Eco-tourism
☒ Production of medicinal and aromatic plants
☐ Aquaculture using recycled wastewater
☒ Other (please specify)
Apiary, aquaculture from natural water resources

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Livelihood diversification has been integrated in drought management initiatives

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

Yes, Initiatives provided alternative livelihoods for the vulnerable communities

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Increasing number of vulnerable communities, reluctance of communities to participate, weak community governance mechanisms, budgetary constraints and slow recovery of bio-physical processes

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

diversified livelihoods increases community resilience, participatory implementation enhances recovery, preparedness and adoption of best practices

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please elaborate

Taking special measures to engage women and youths, acknowledging women as key actors in drought management and building reliable safety-nets

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please elaborate

Integrating and creating awareness on existence of WOCAT in Drought management and SLM

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

Yes, it is informative but effort is required to increase access especially where internet is inaccessible (Cost and network)

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Language barrier and no a specific drought management regulatory framework.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

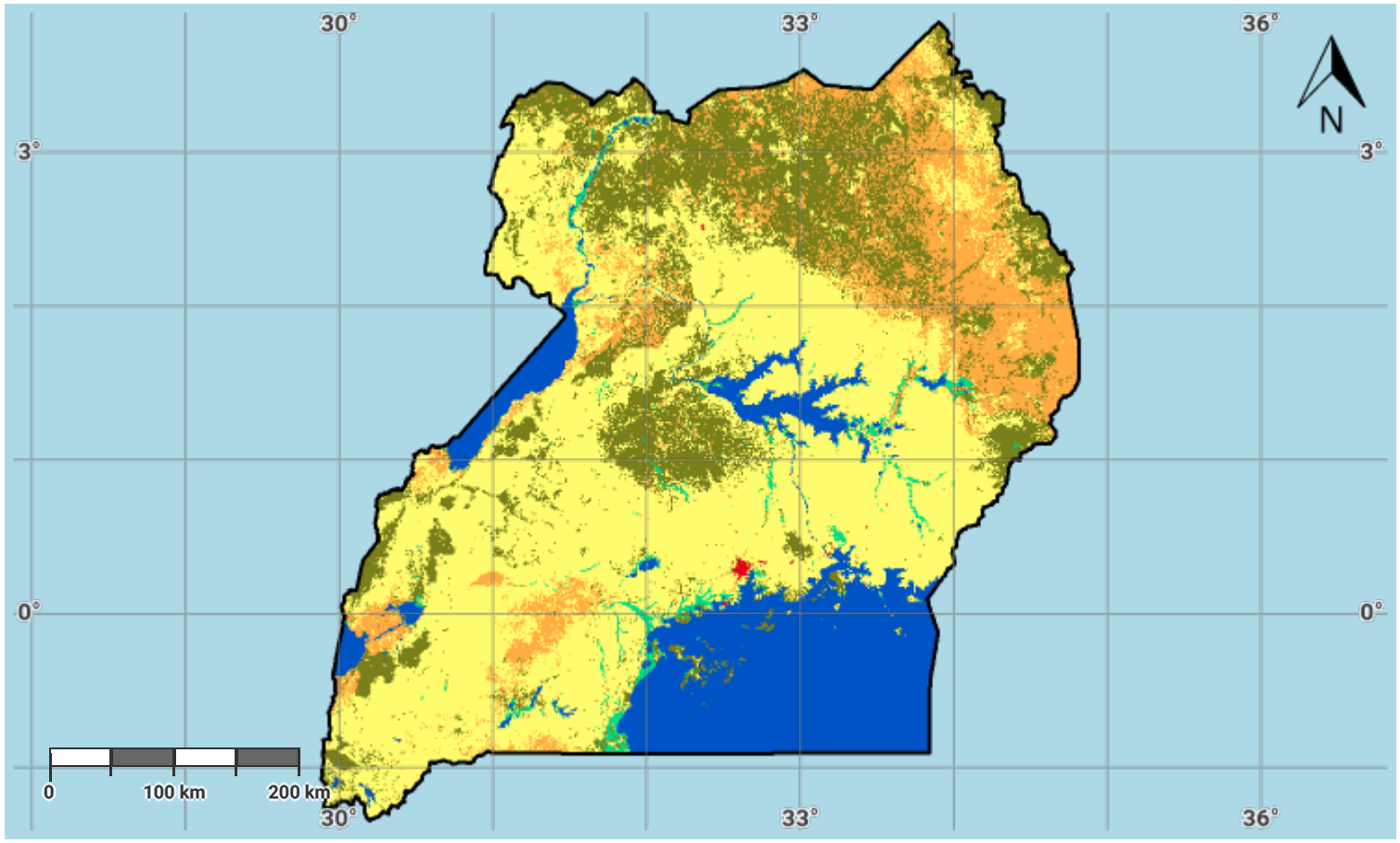
Lack of a regulatory framework on drought management has affected effective coordination and implementation.

Other files for Reporting

Uganda - SO5-1 recipient	Download	66.6 KB

Uganda – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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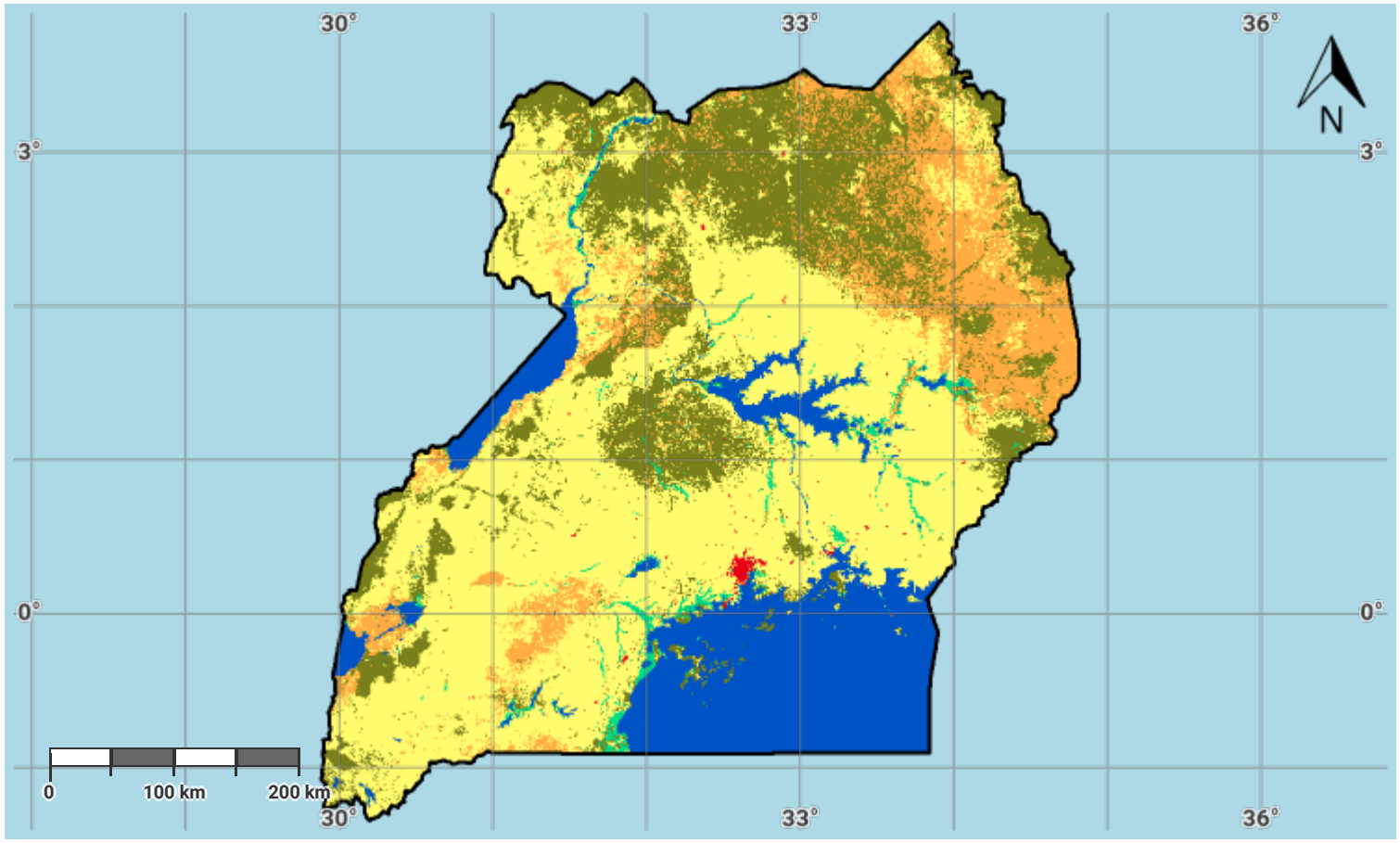
Uganda – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

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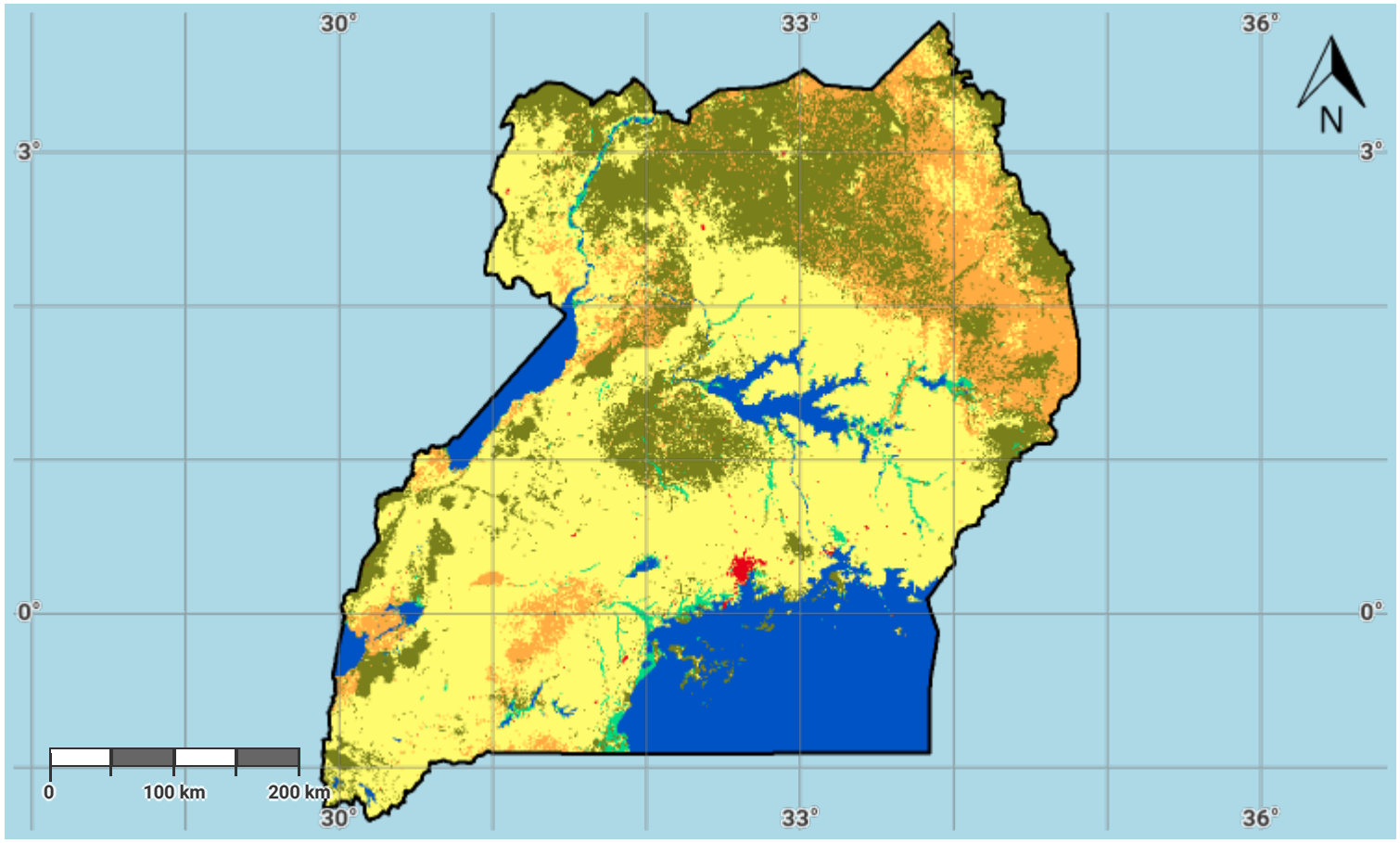
Uganda – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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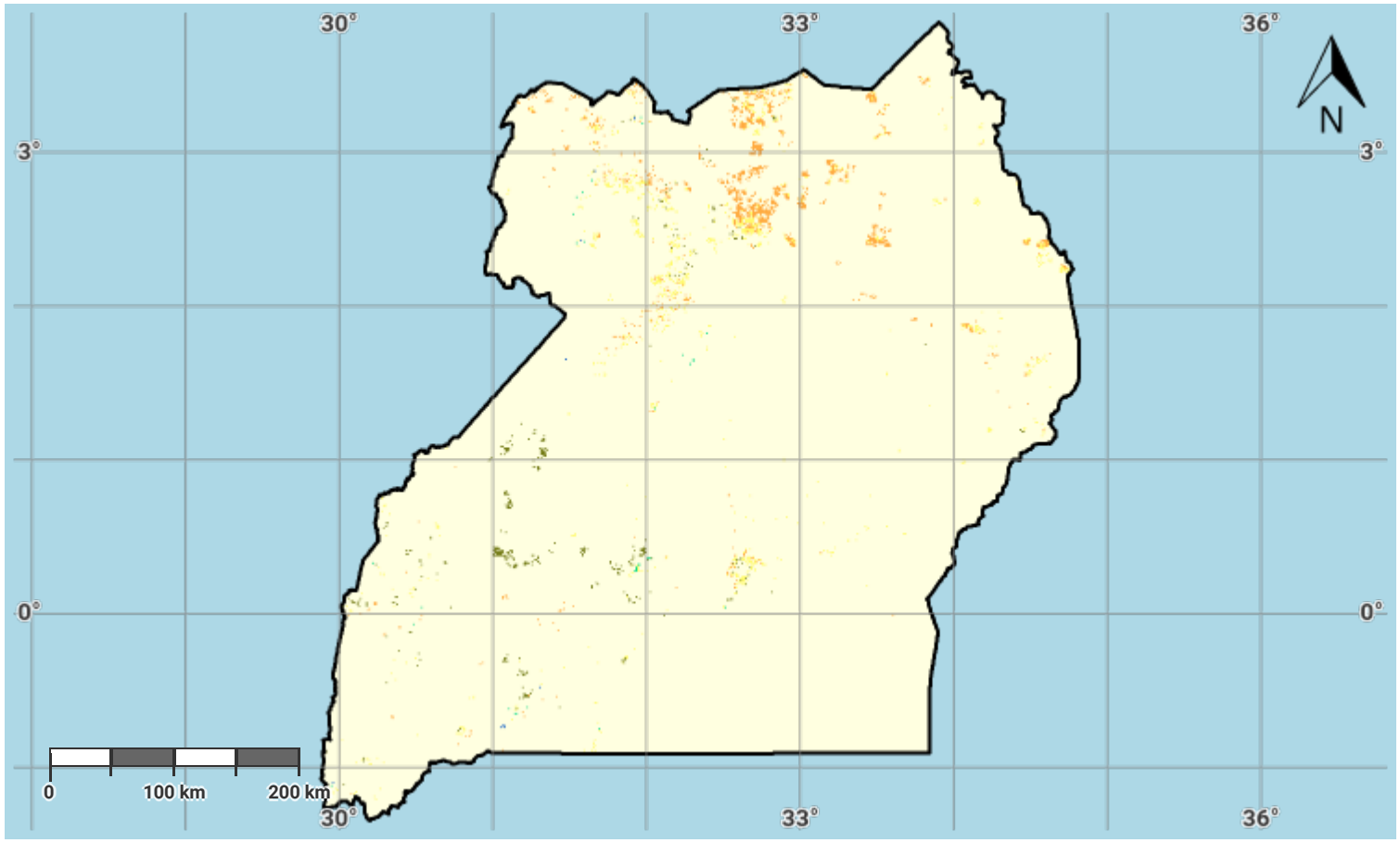
Uganda – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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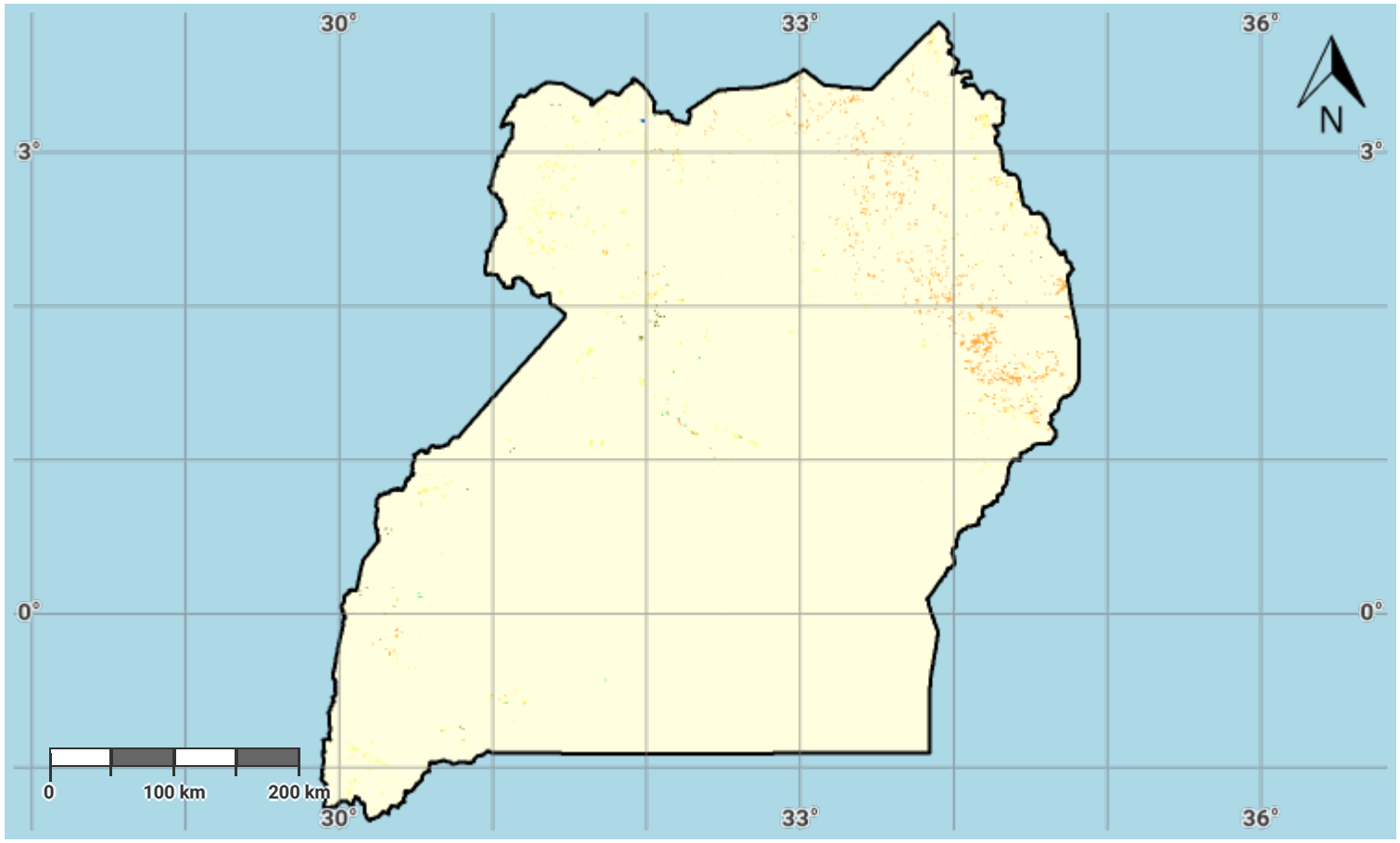
Uganda – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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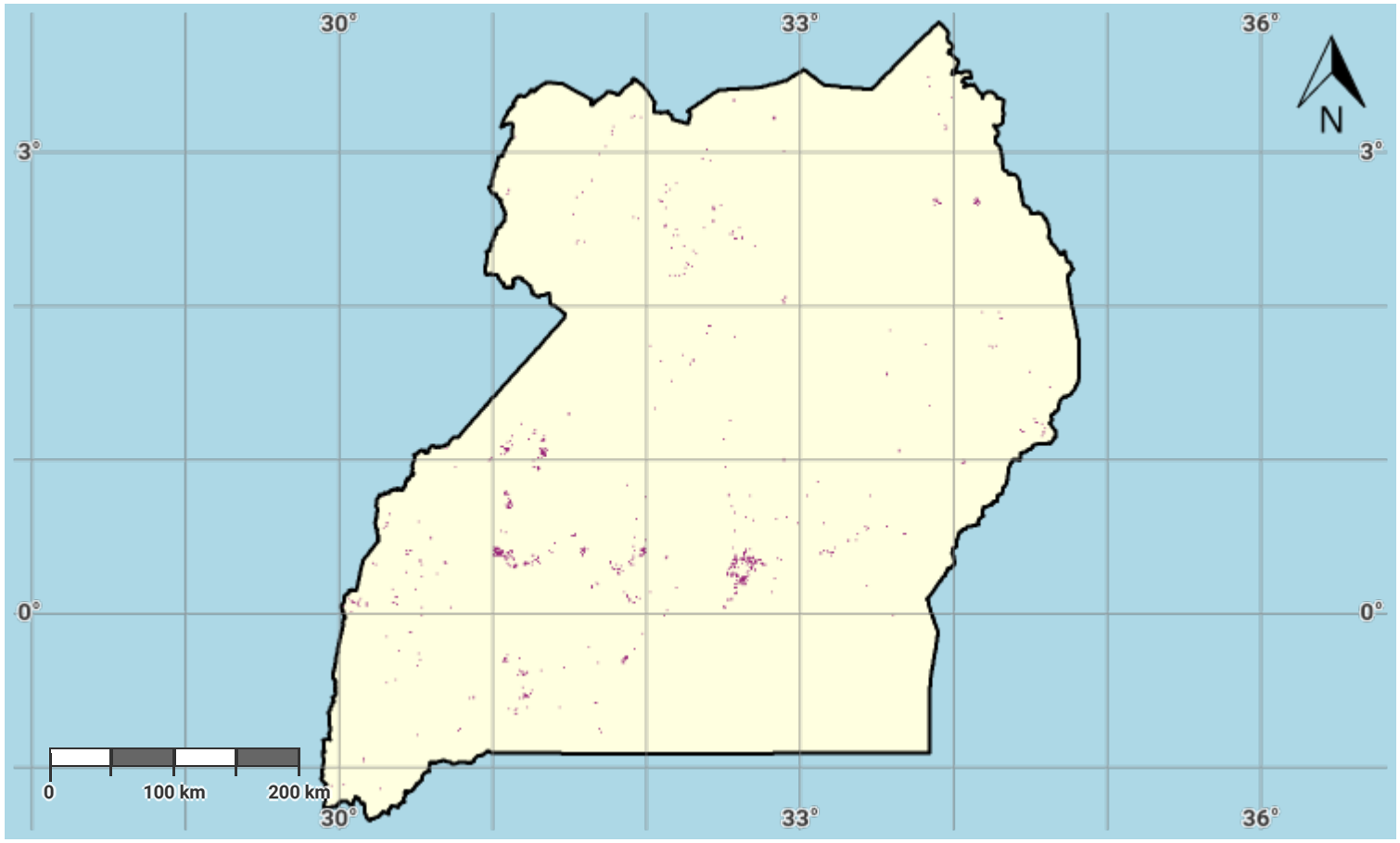
Uganda – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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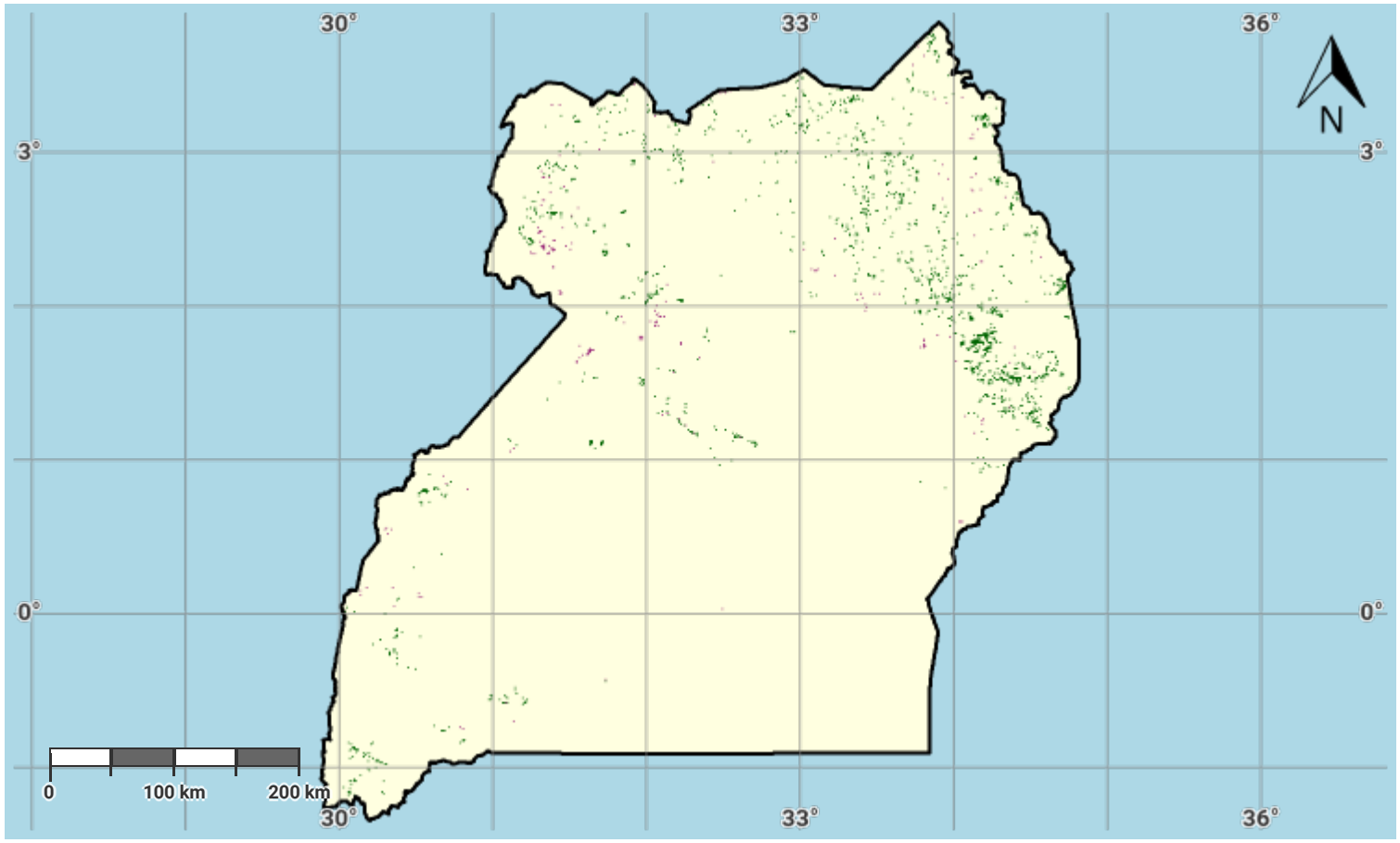
Uganda – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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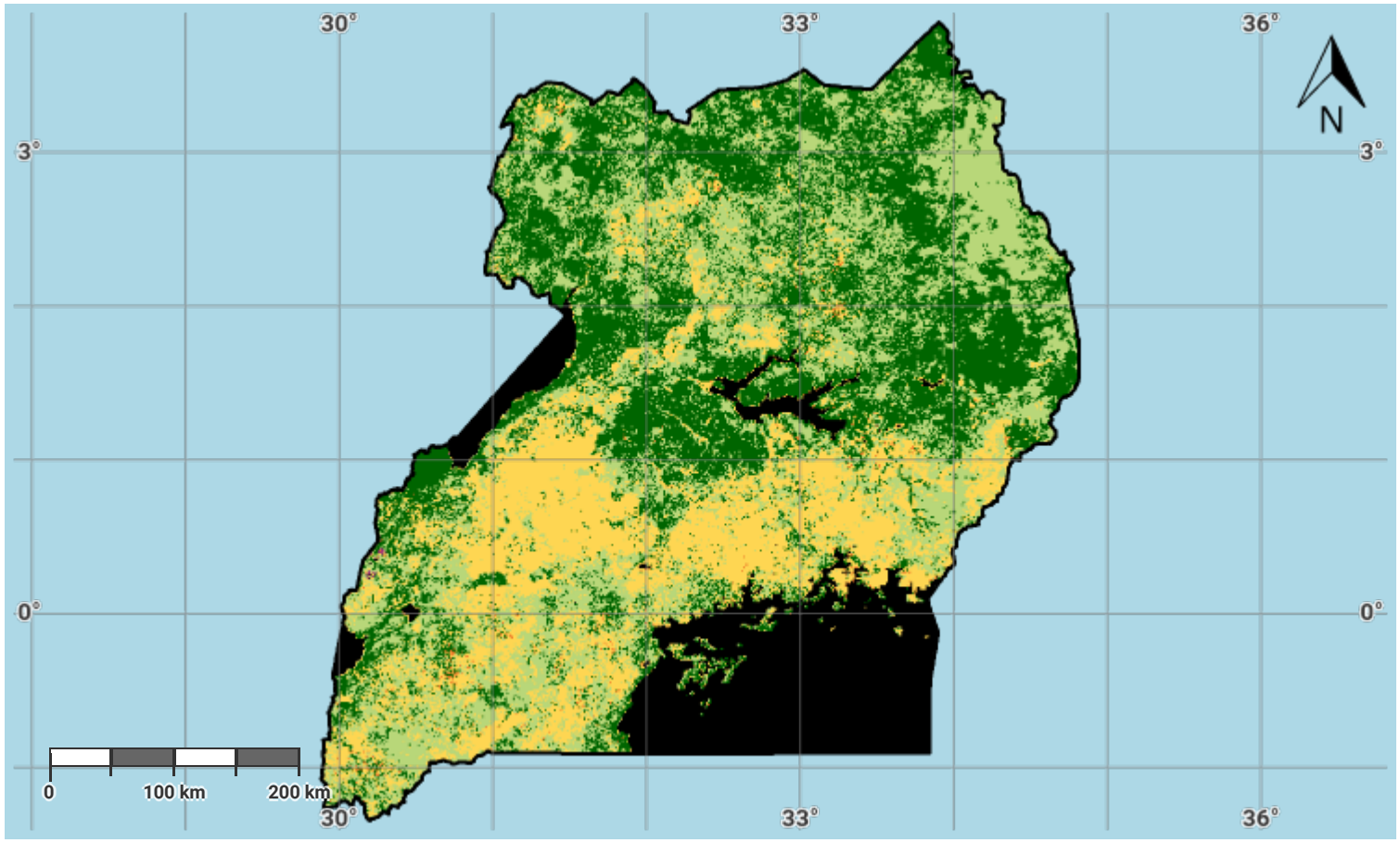
Uganda – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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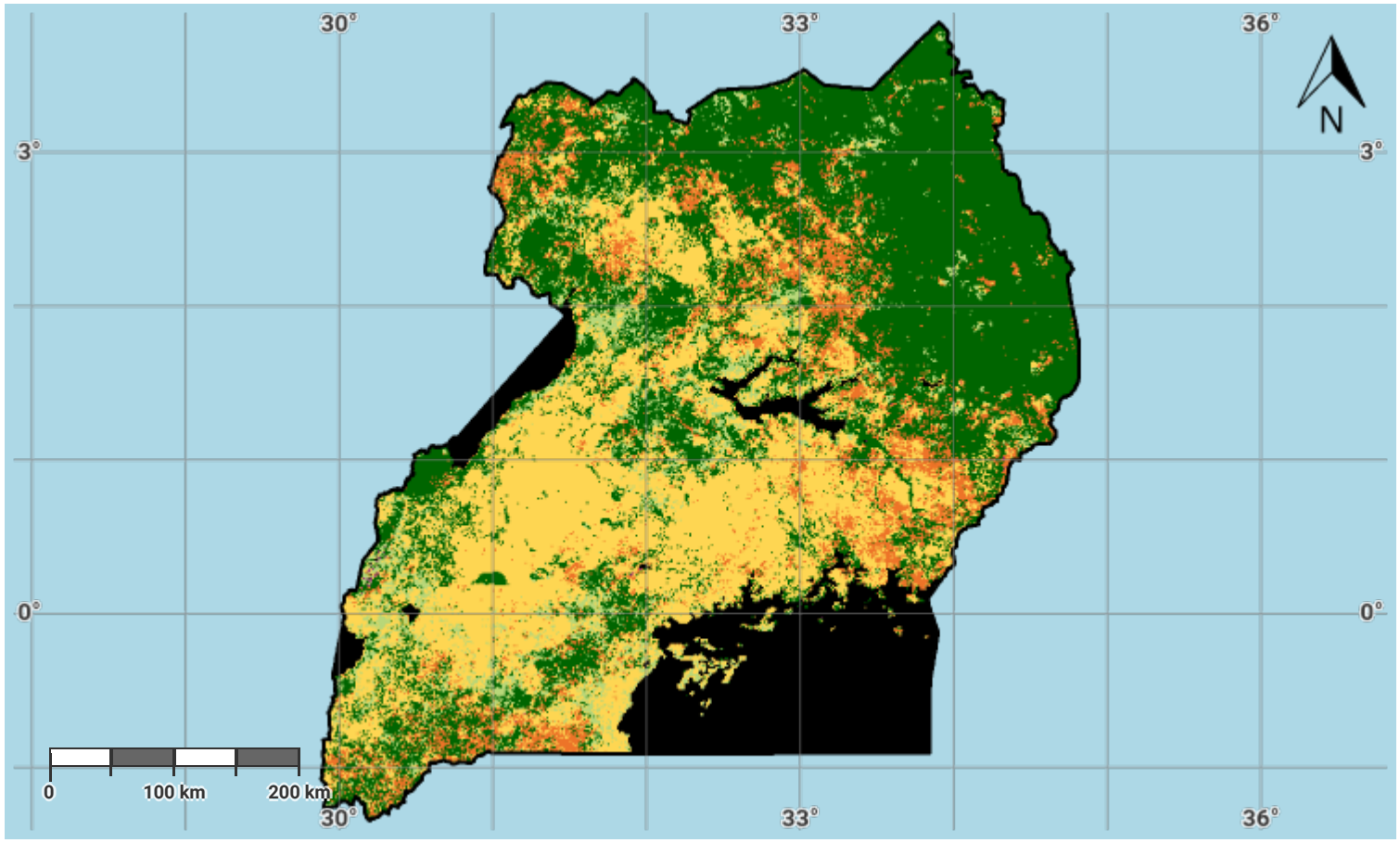
Uganda – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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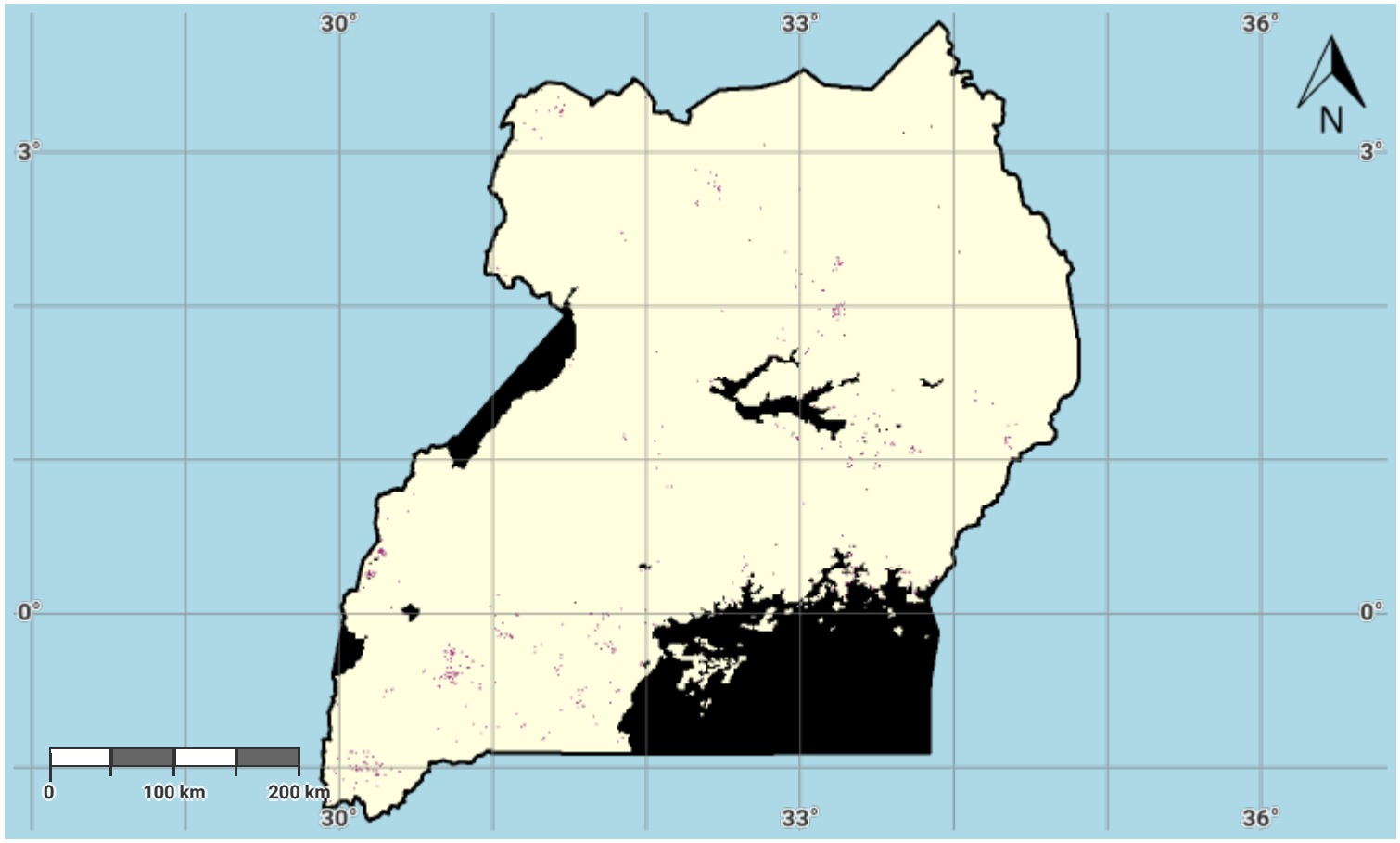
Uganda – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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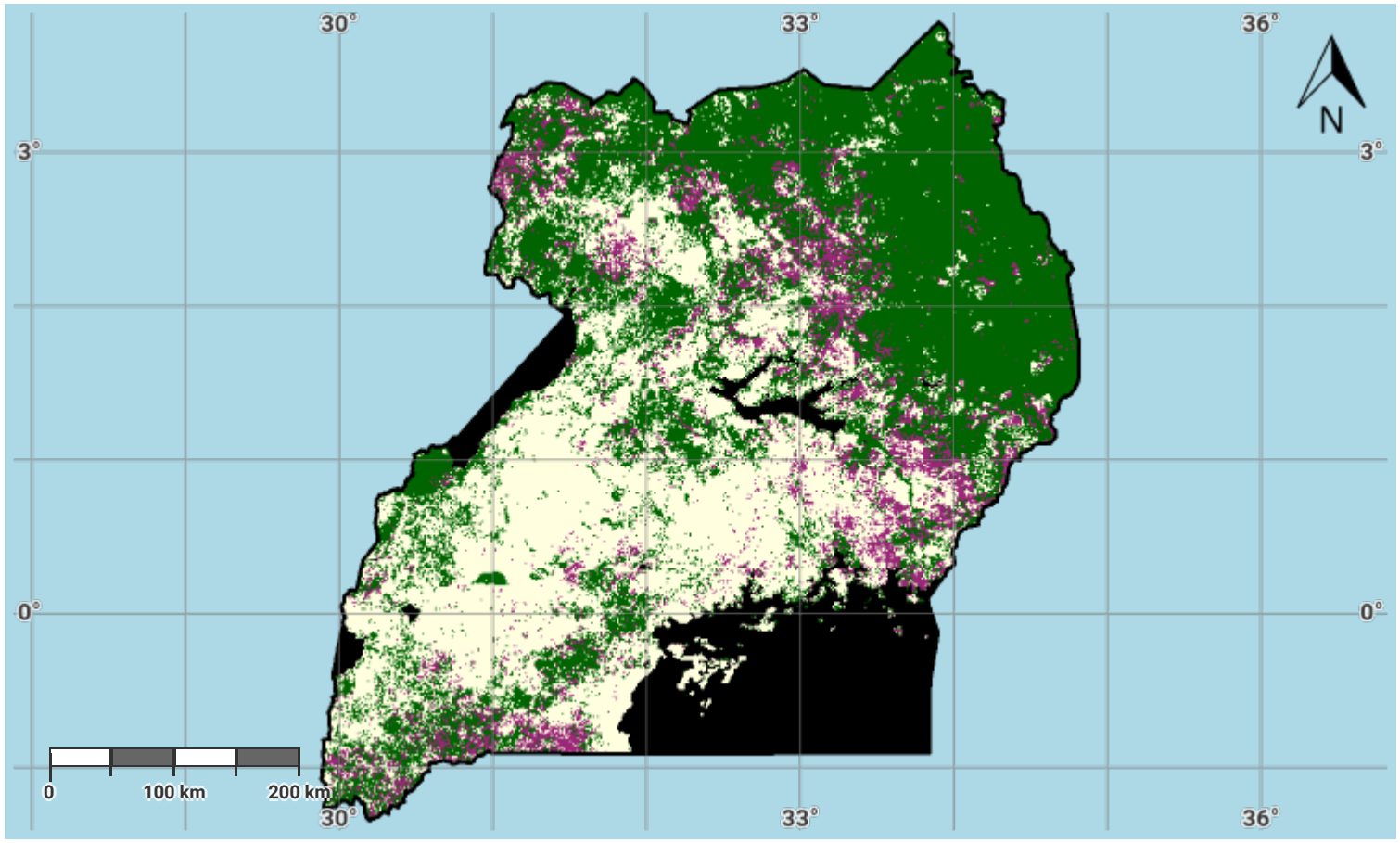
Uganda – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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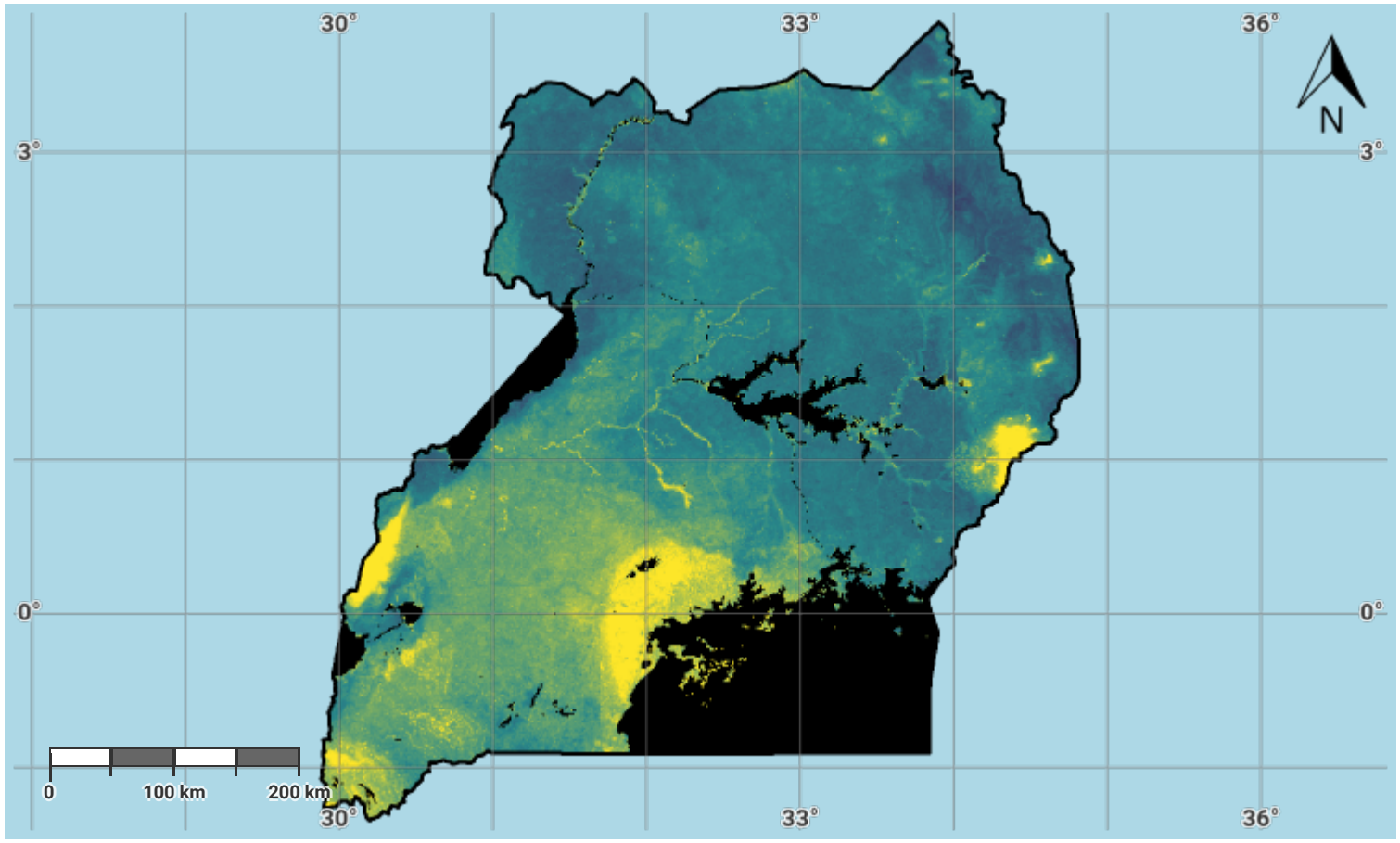
Uganda – SO1-3.M1

Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 82.0 t/ha
- 82.0 - 164.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

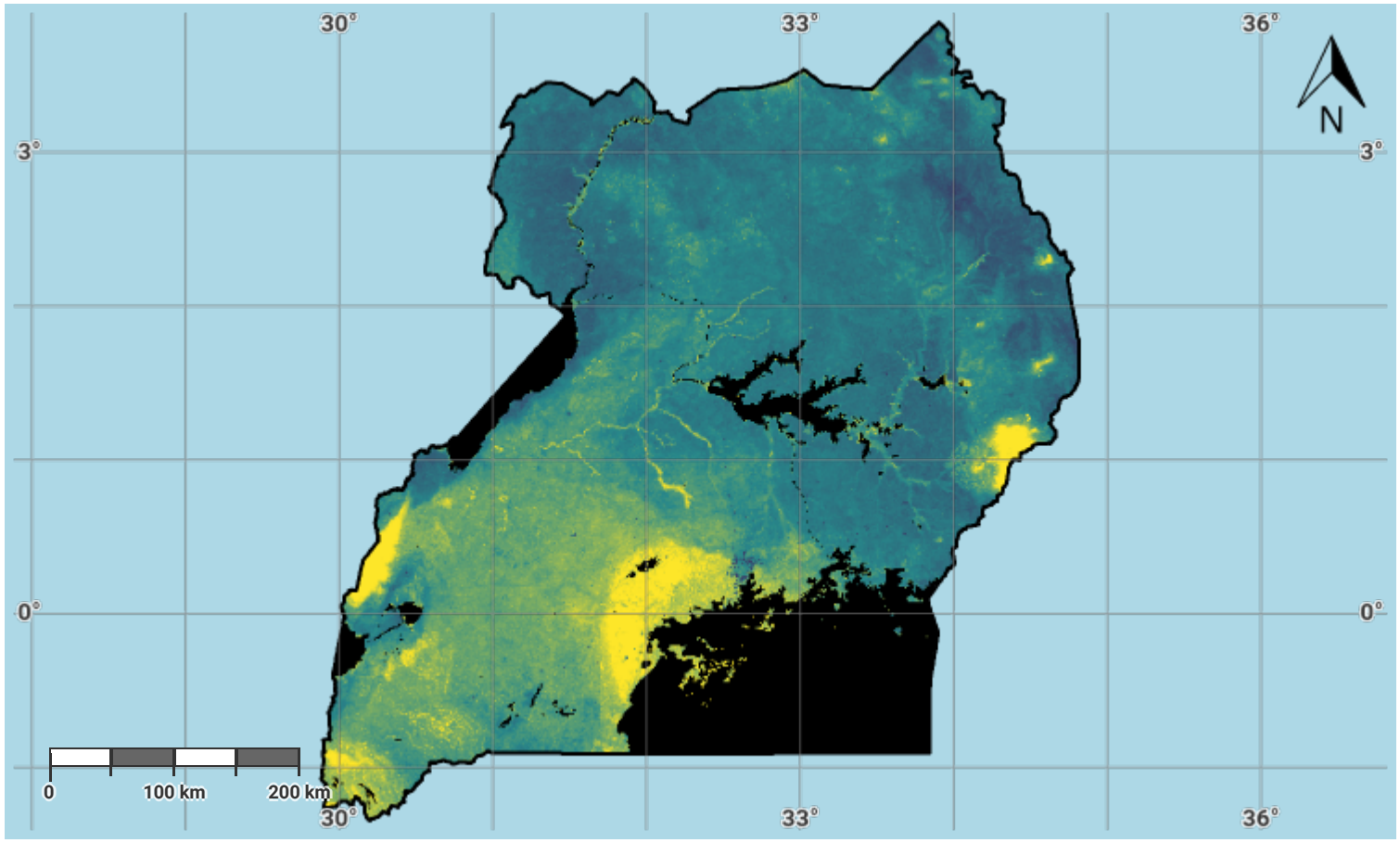
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Uganda – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 82.0 t/ha
- 82.0 - 164.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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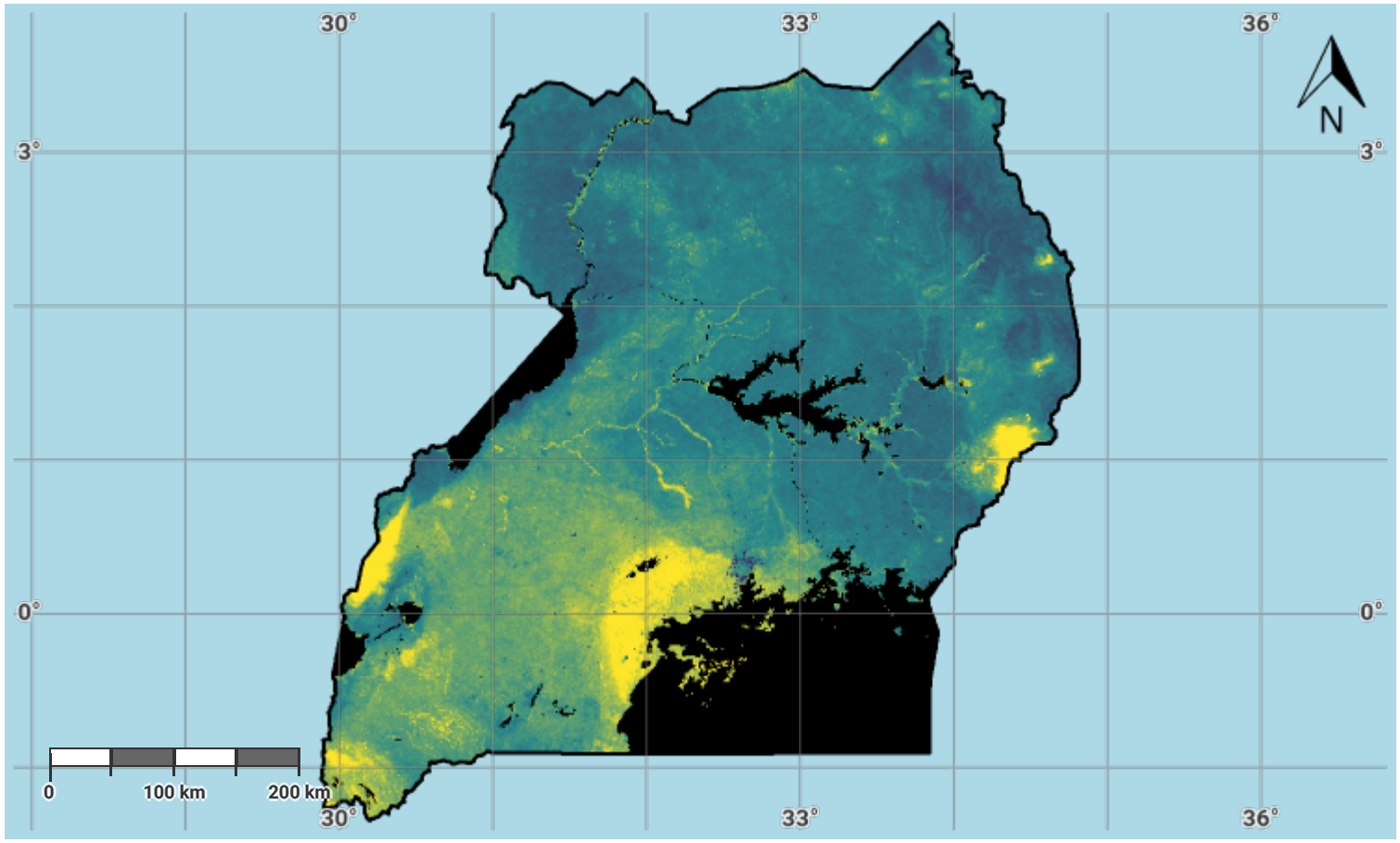
Uganda – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 82.0 t/ha
- 82.0 - 164.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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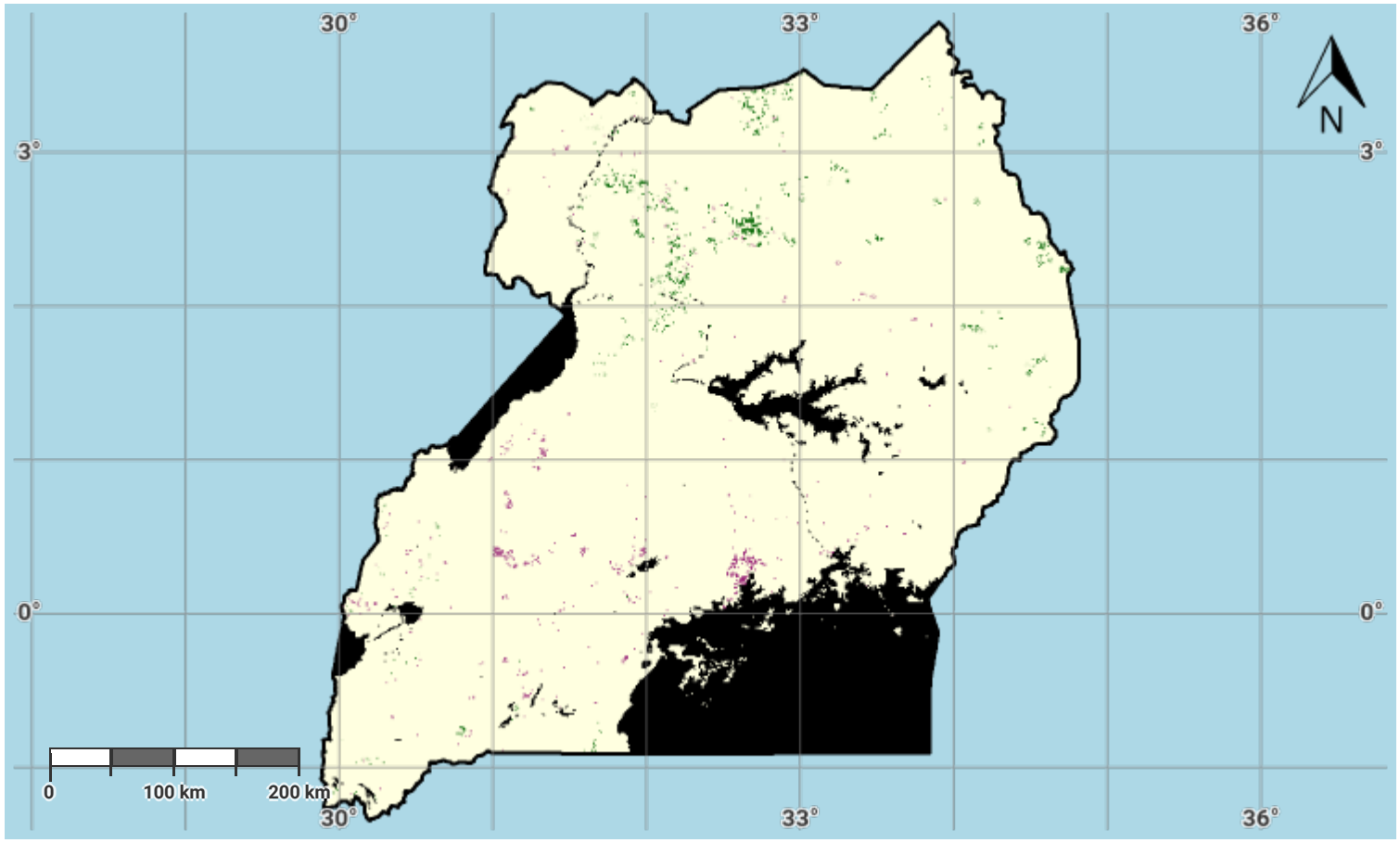
Uganda – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -18.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 18.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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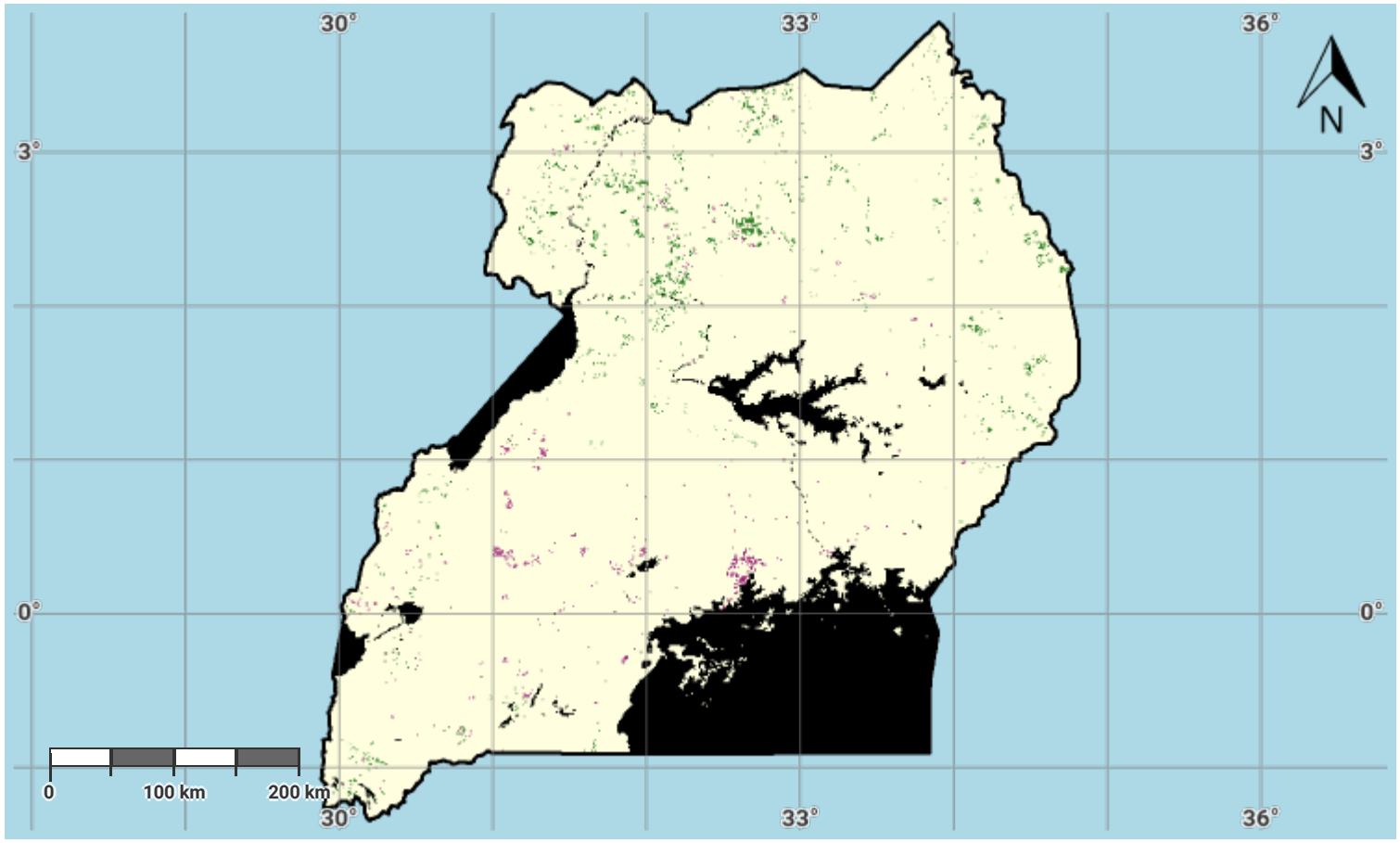
Uganda – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -5.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 5.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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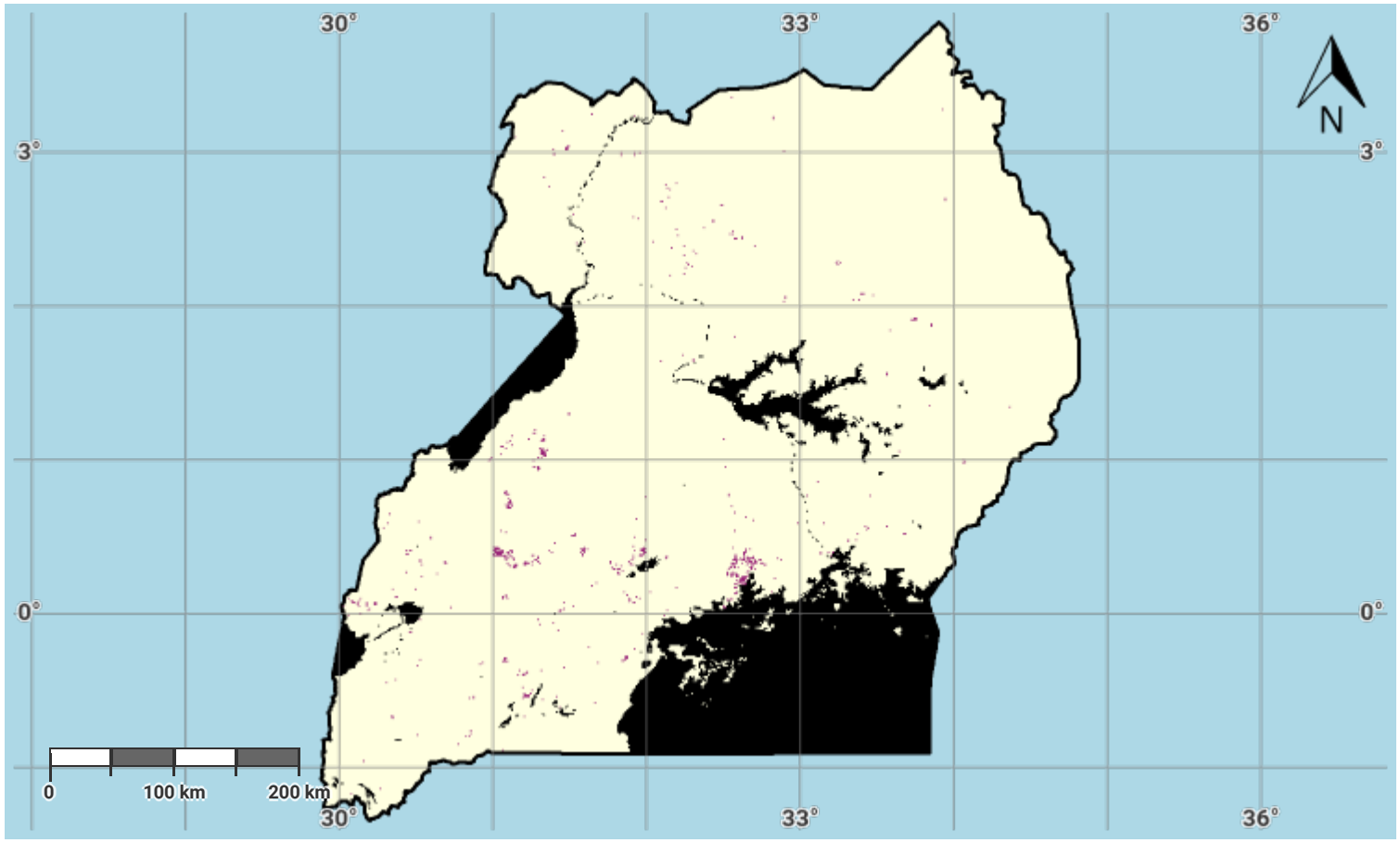
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Uganda – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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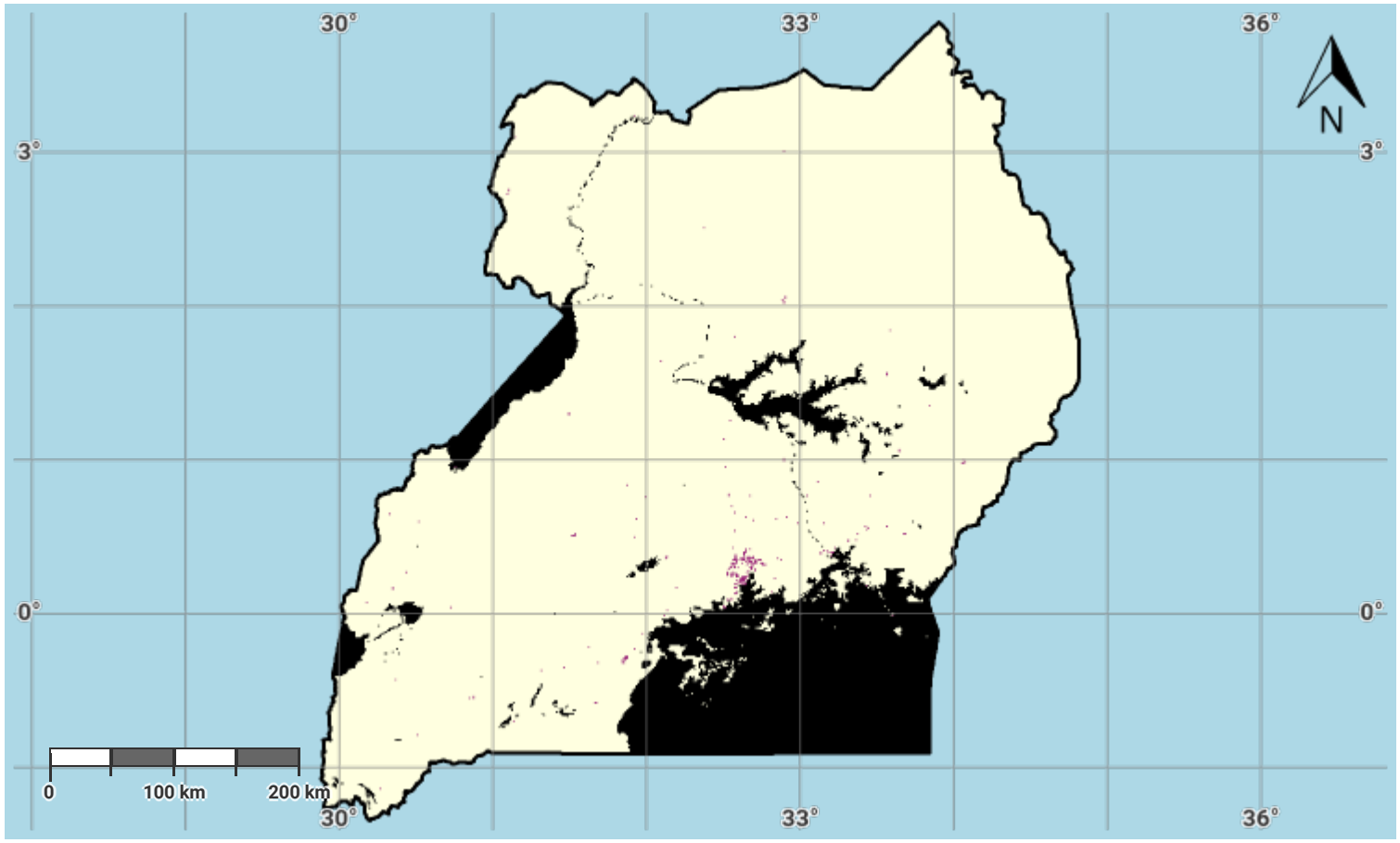
Uganda – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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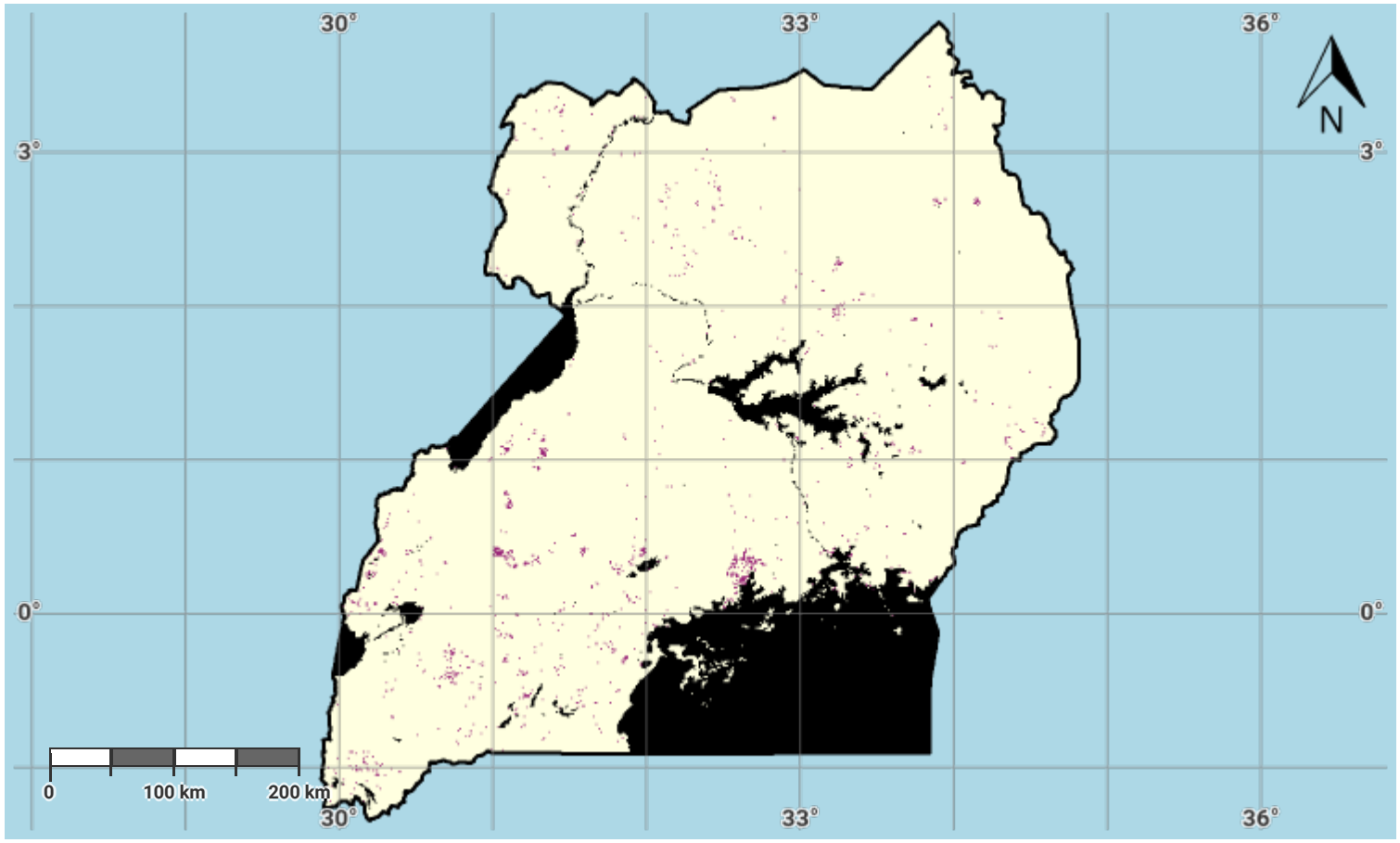
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Uganda – SO1-4.M1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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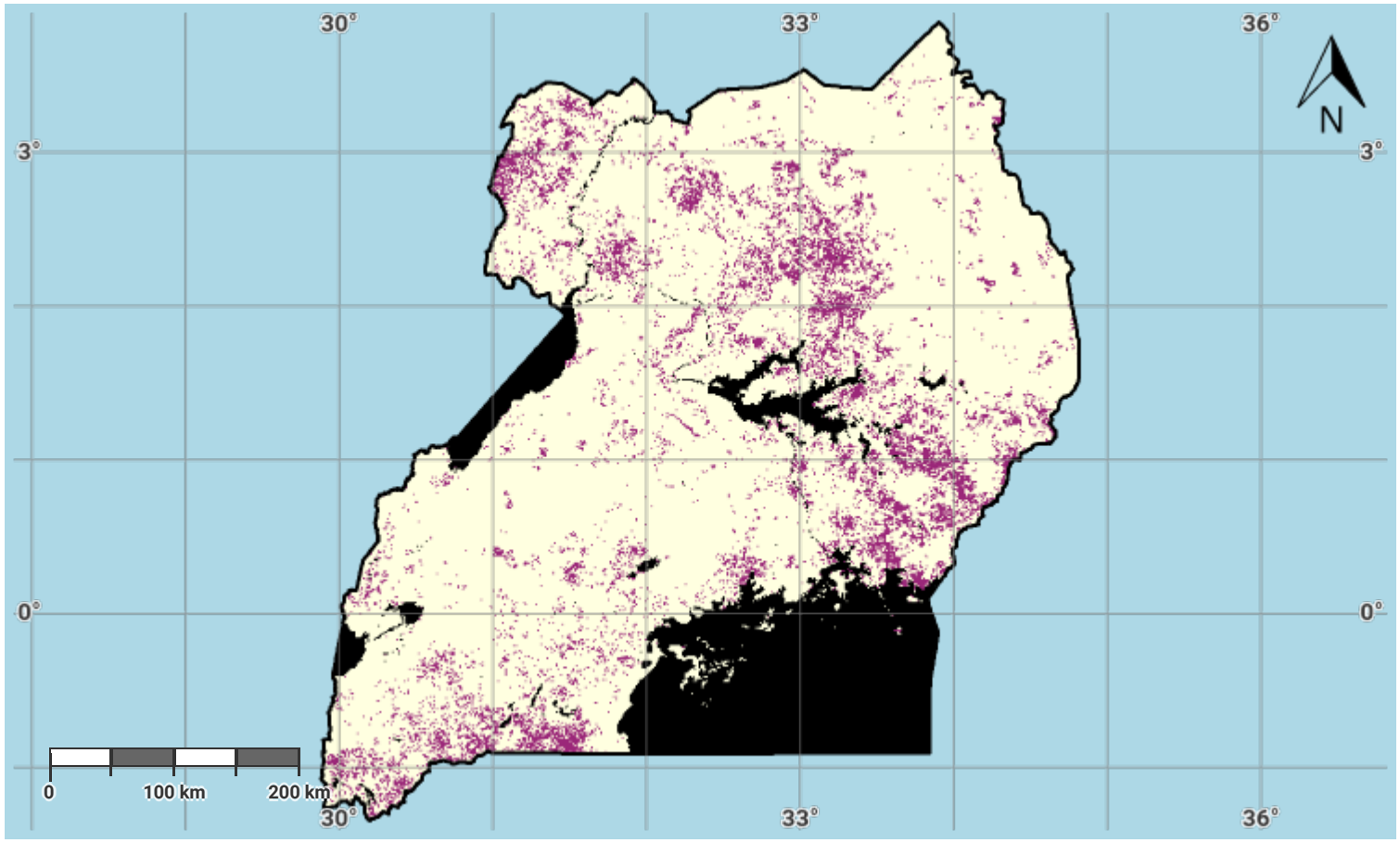
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Uganda – SO1-4.M2

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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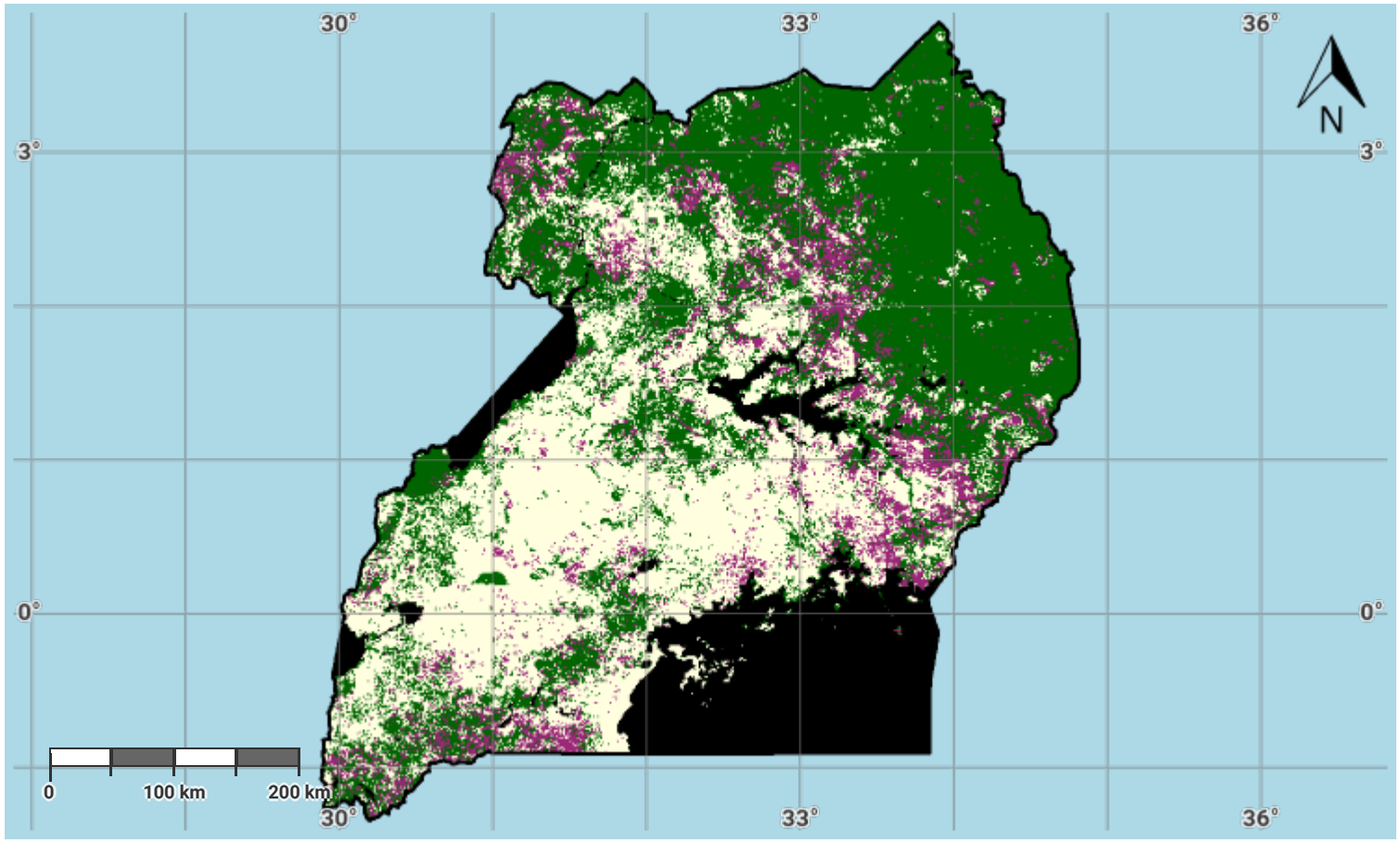
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Uganda – SO1-4.M3

Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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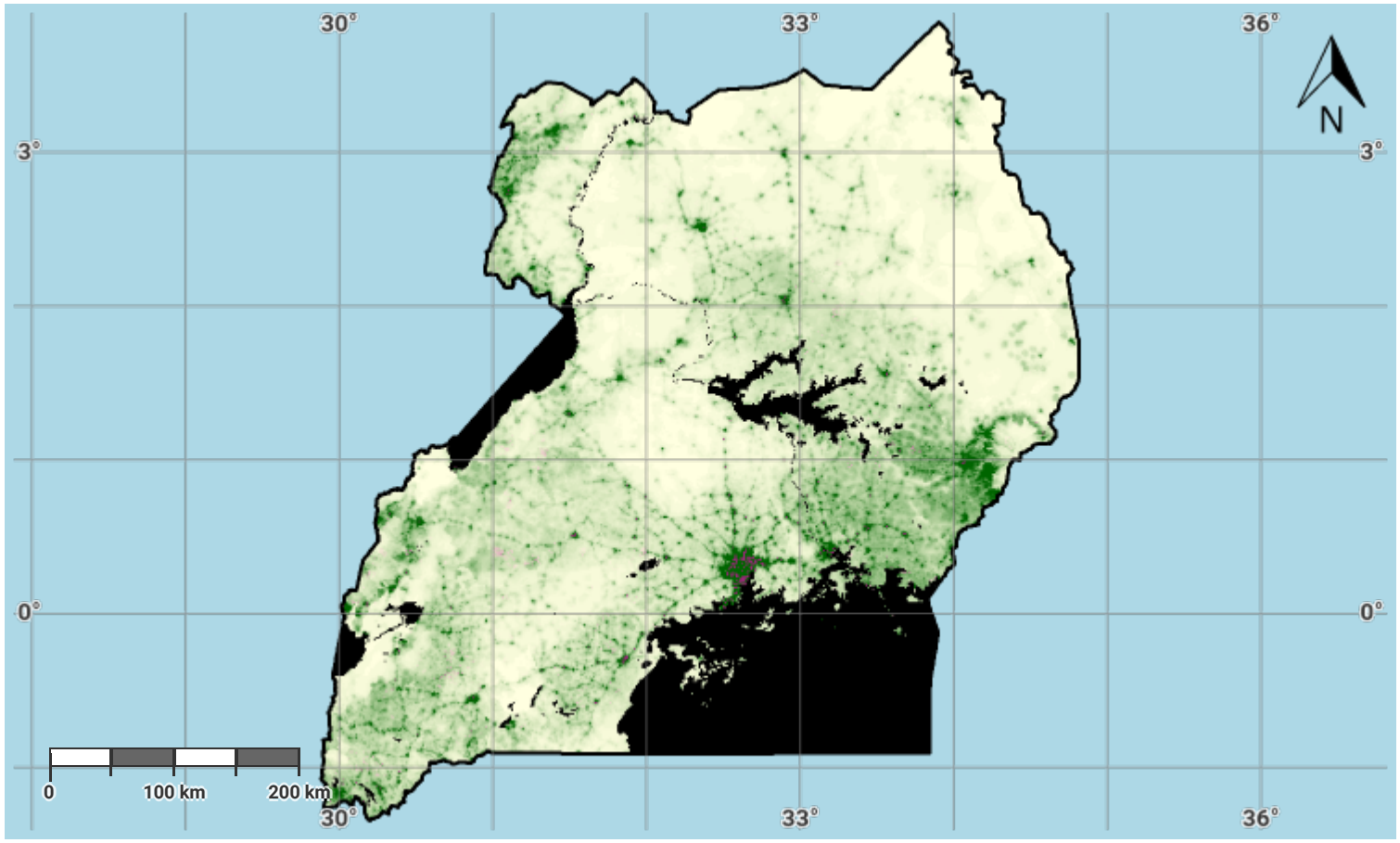
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Uganda – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 720
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 720
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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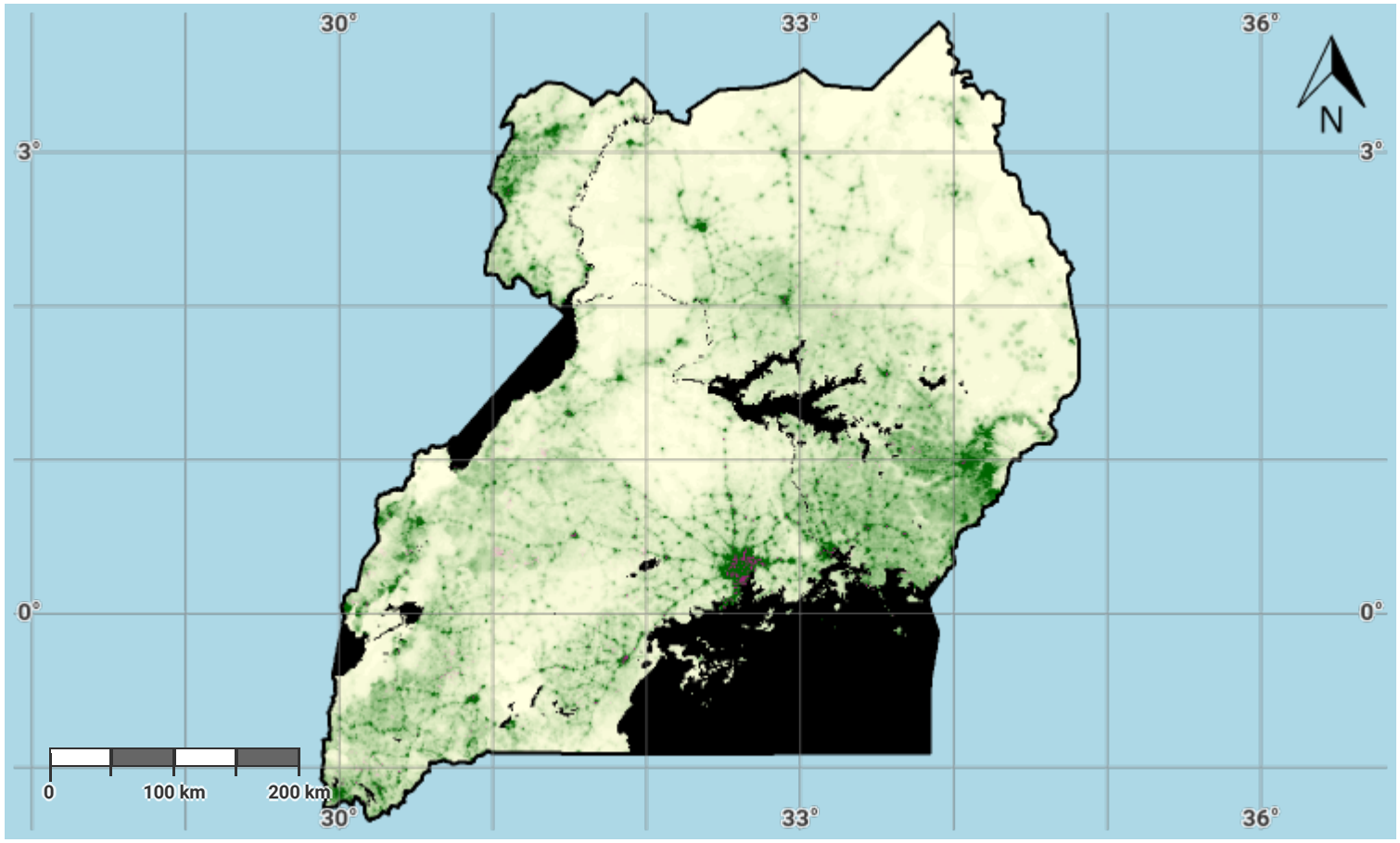
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Uganda – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 370
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 370
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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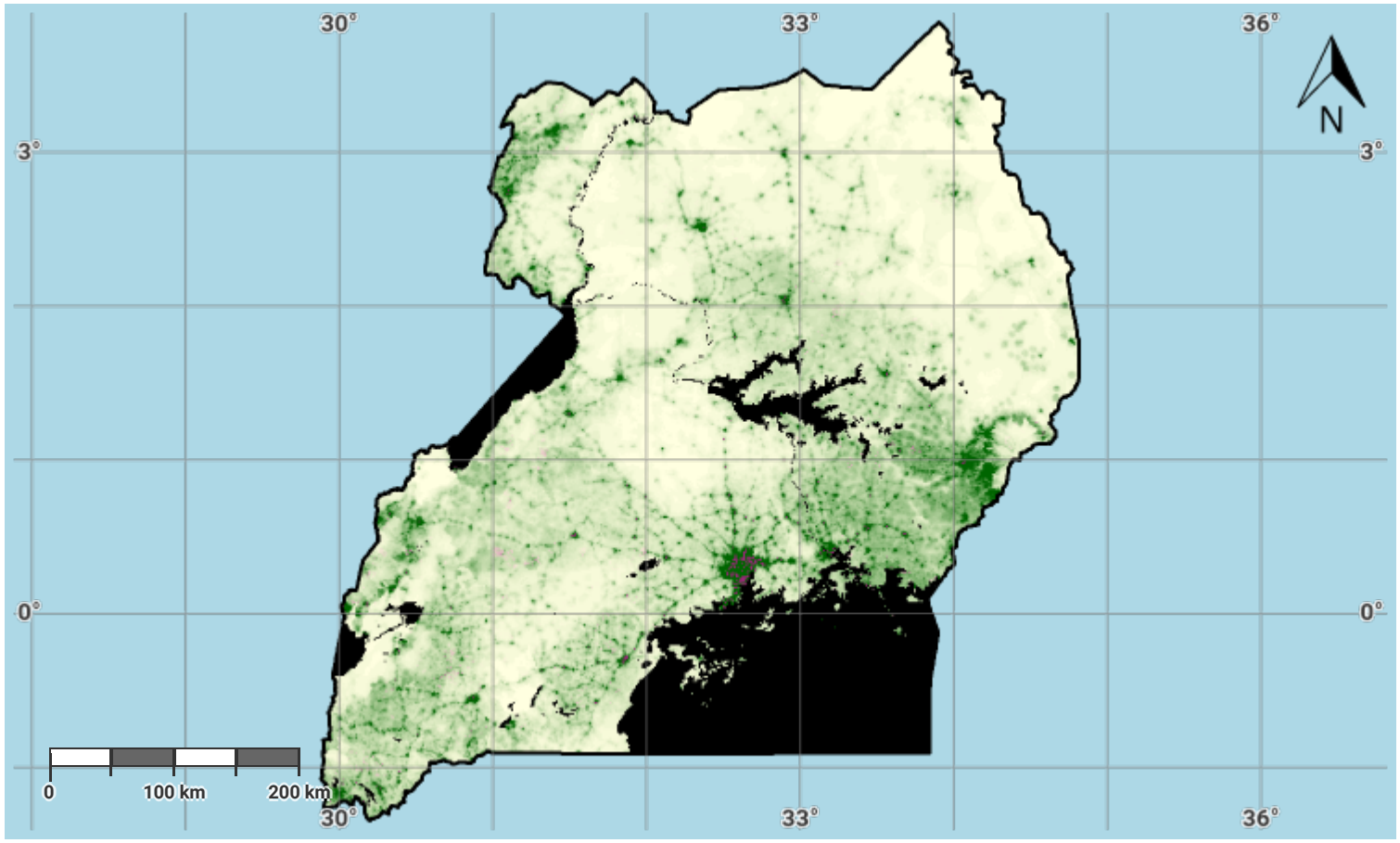
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Uganda – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 350
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 350
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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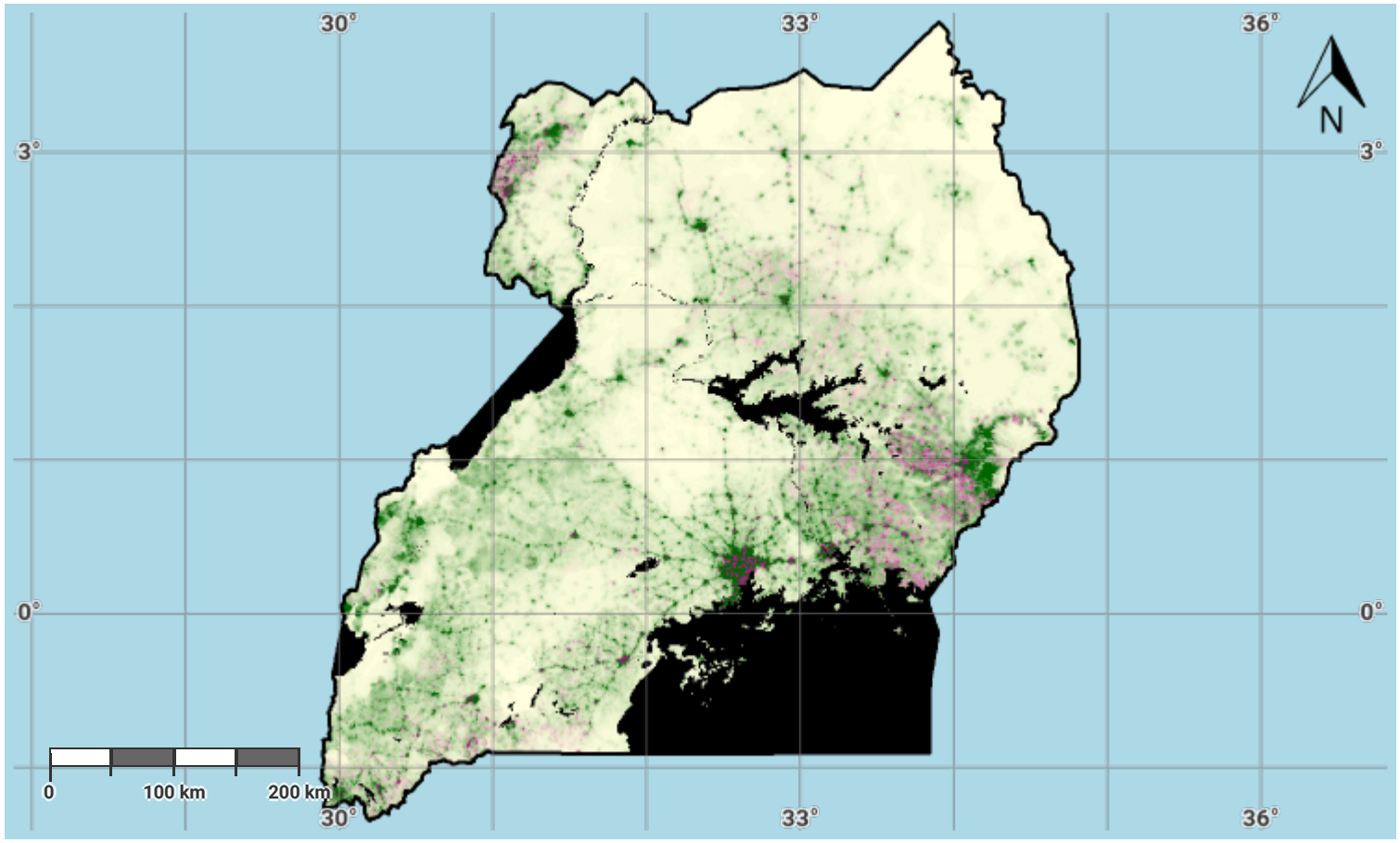
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Uganda – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 760
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 760
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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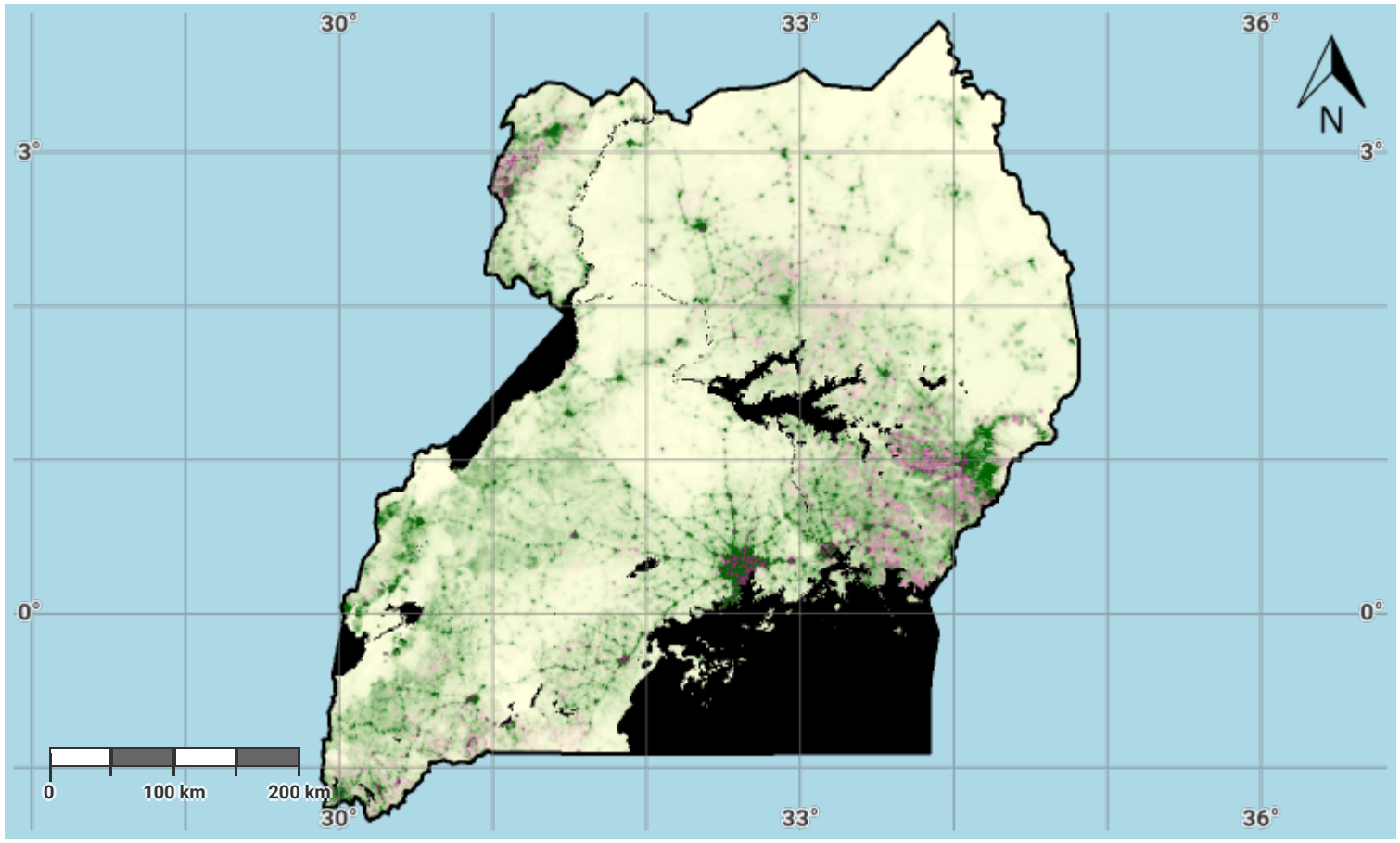
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Uganda – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 390
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 390
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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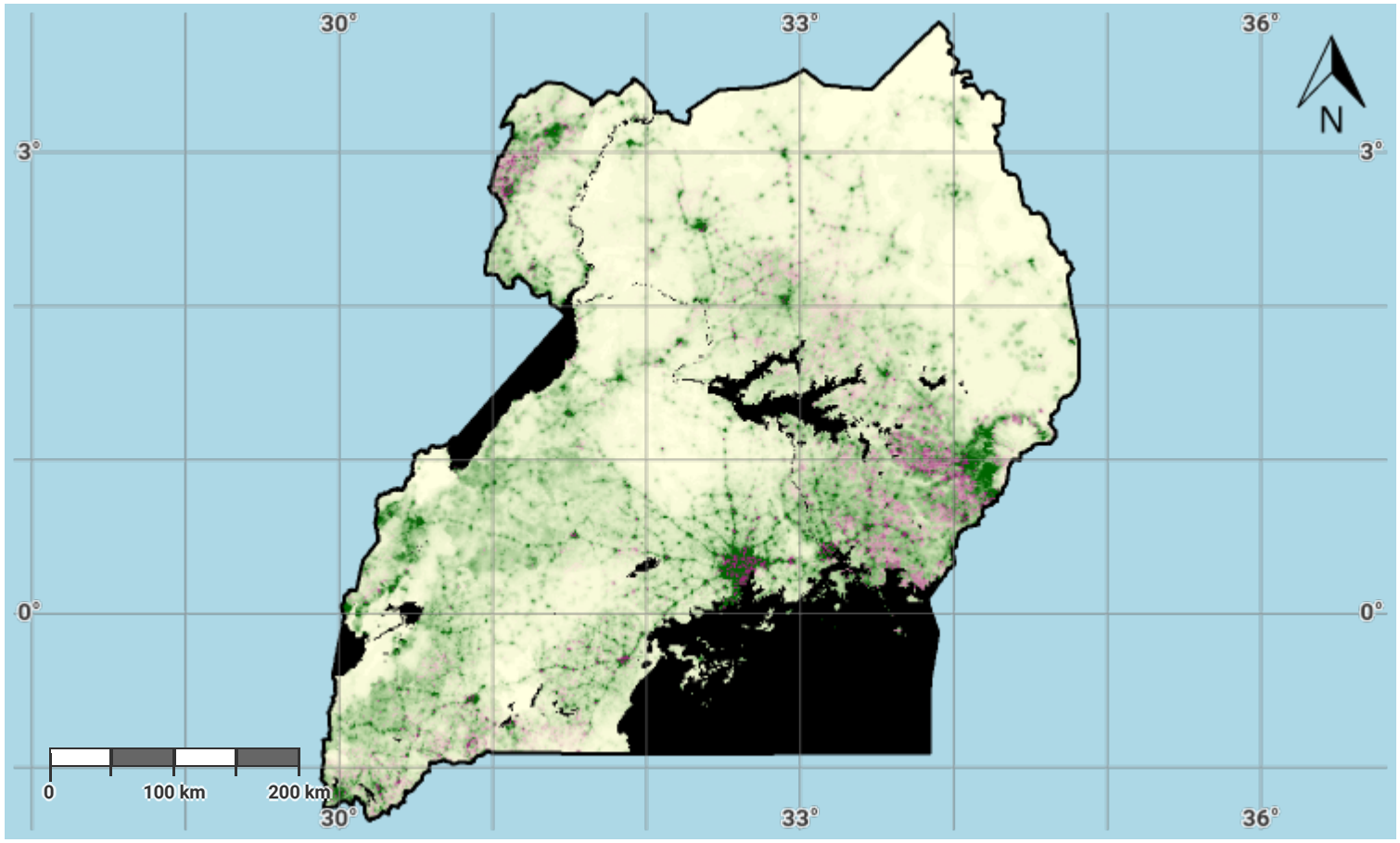
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Uganda – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 370
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 370
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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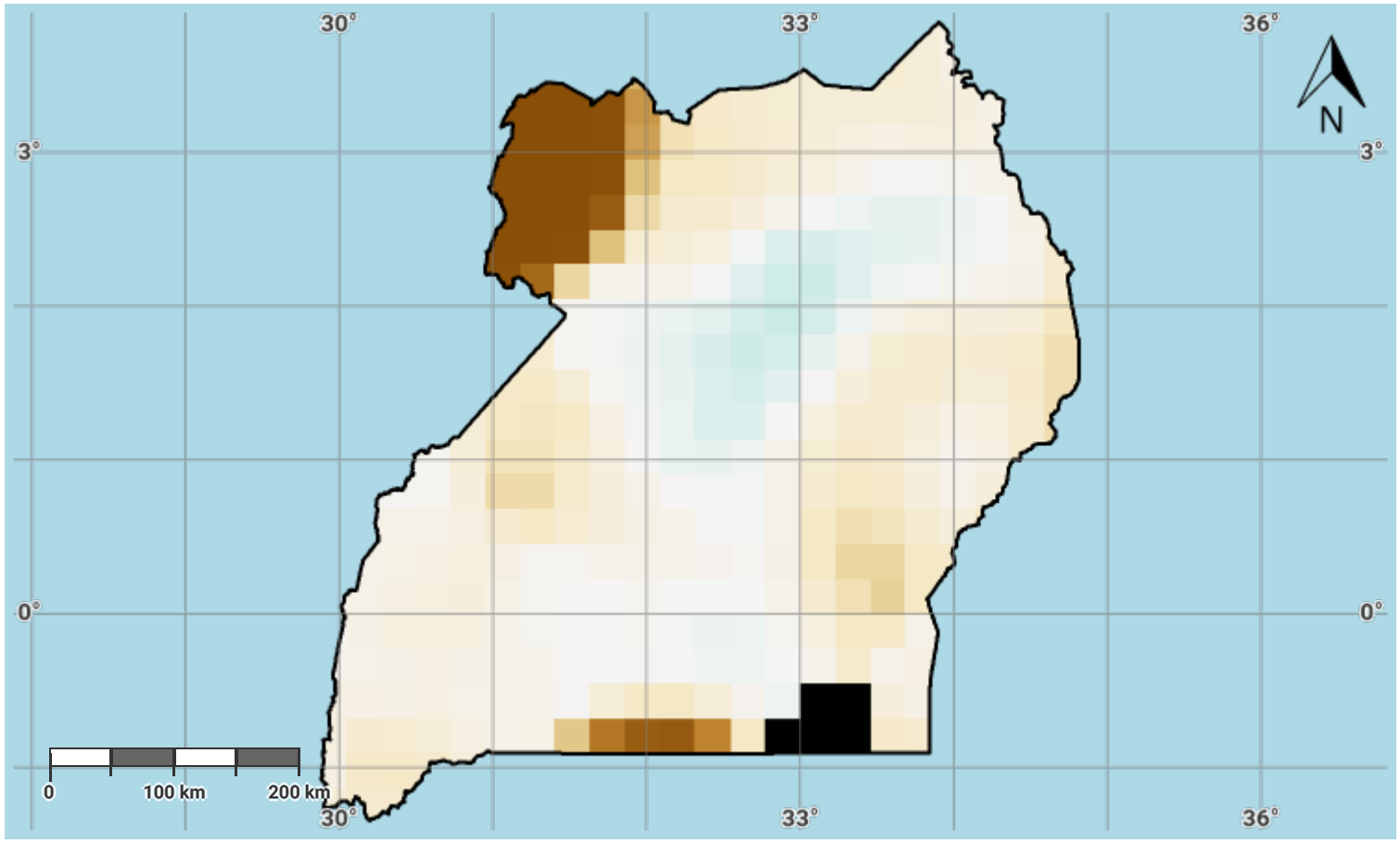
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Uganda – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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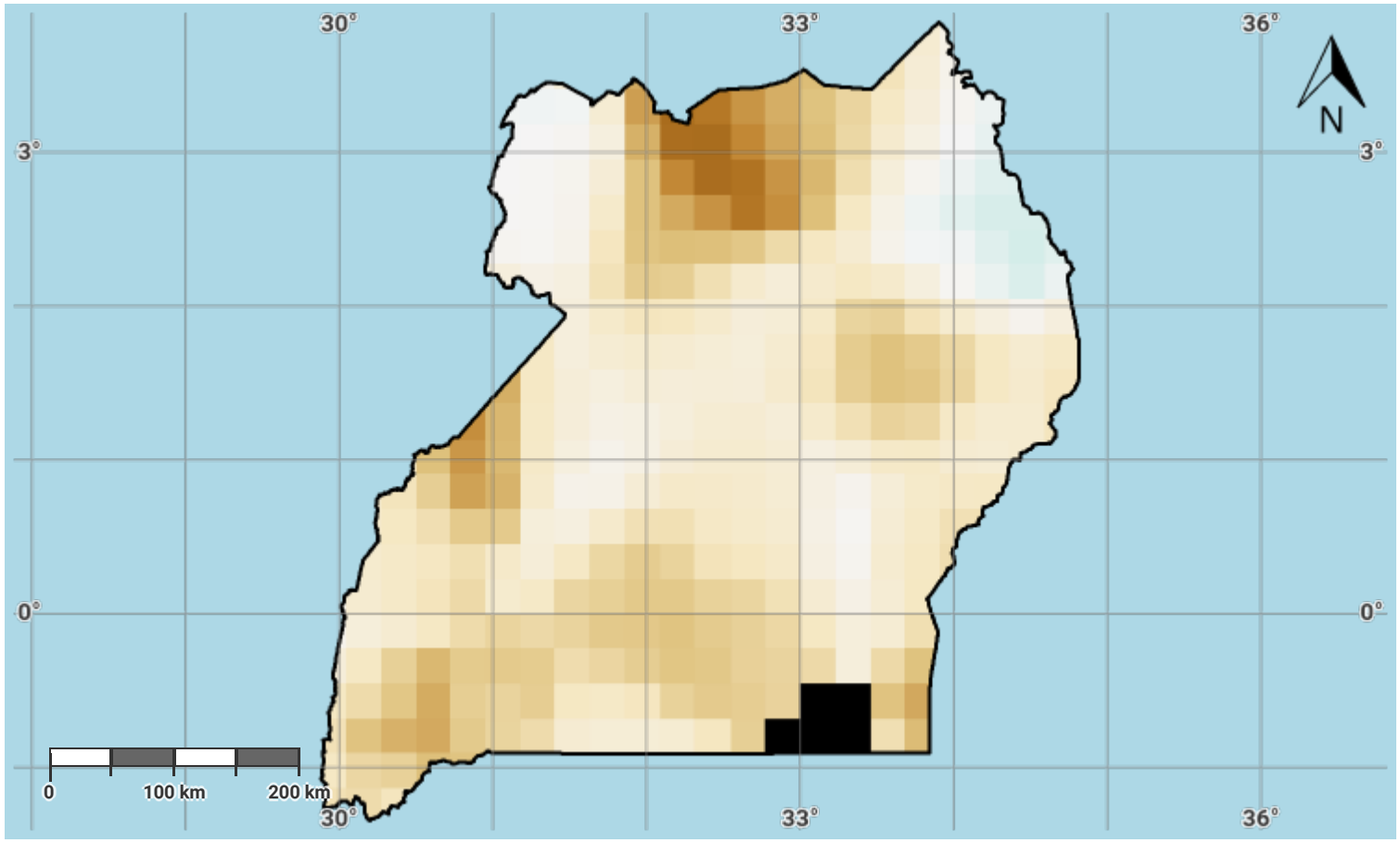
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Uganda – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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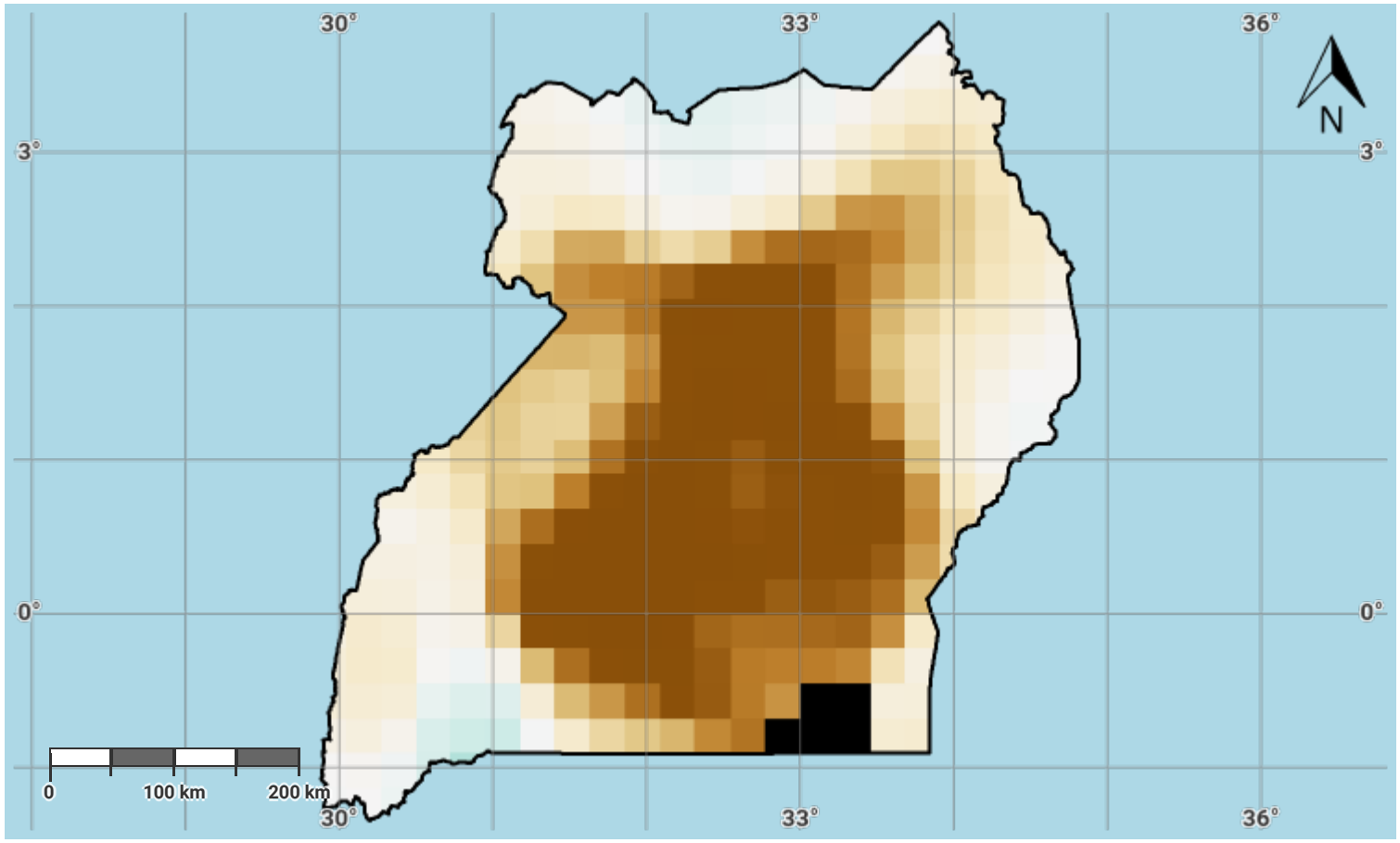
Uganda – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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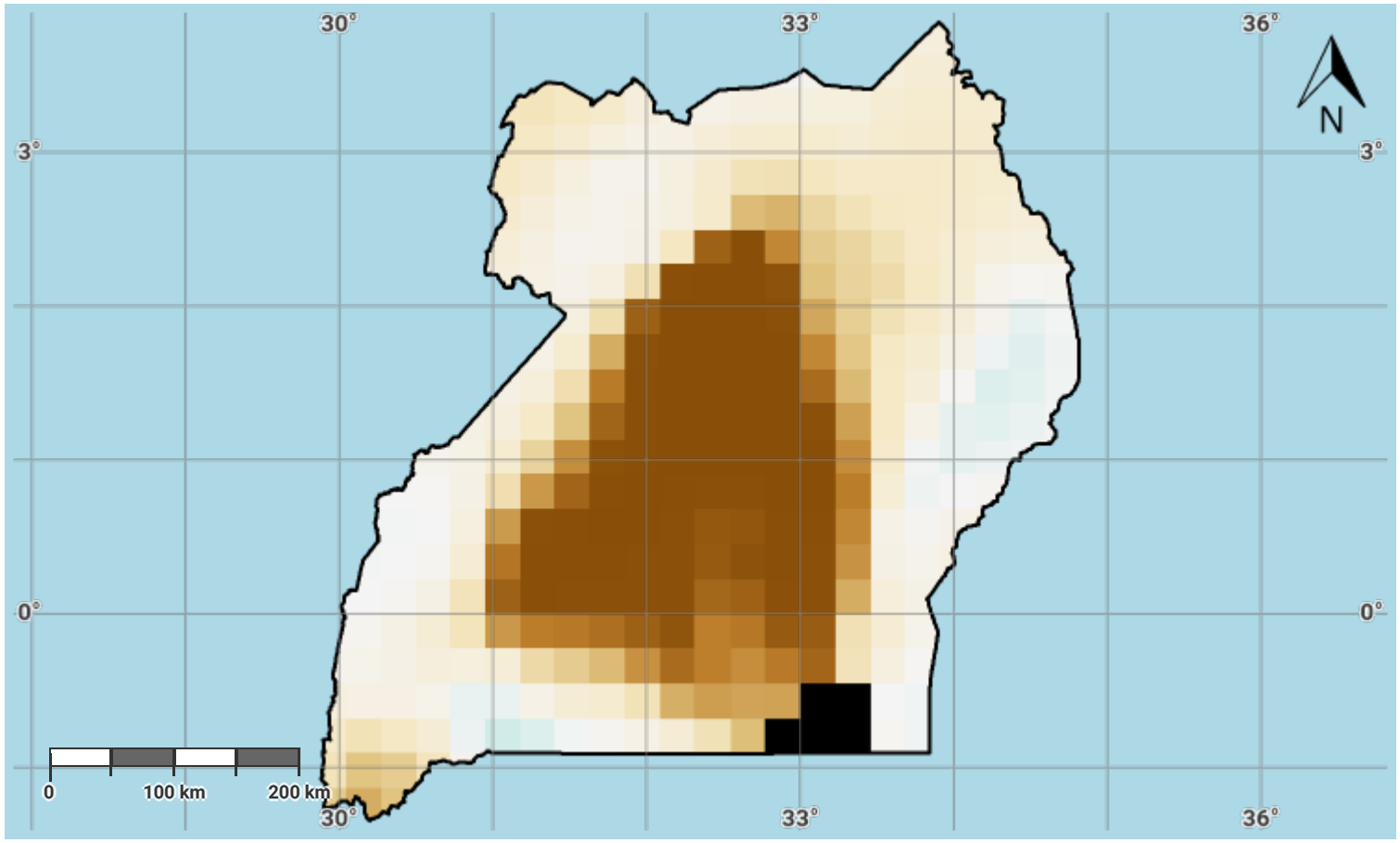
Uganda – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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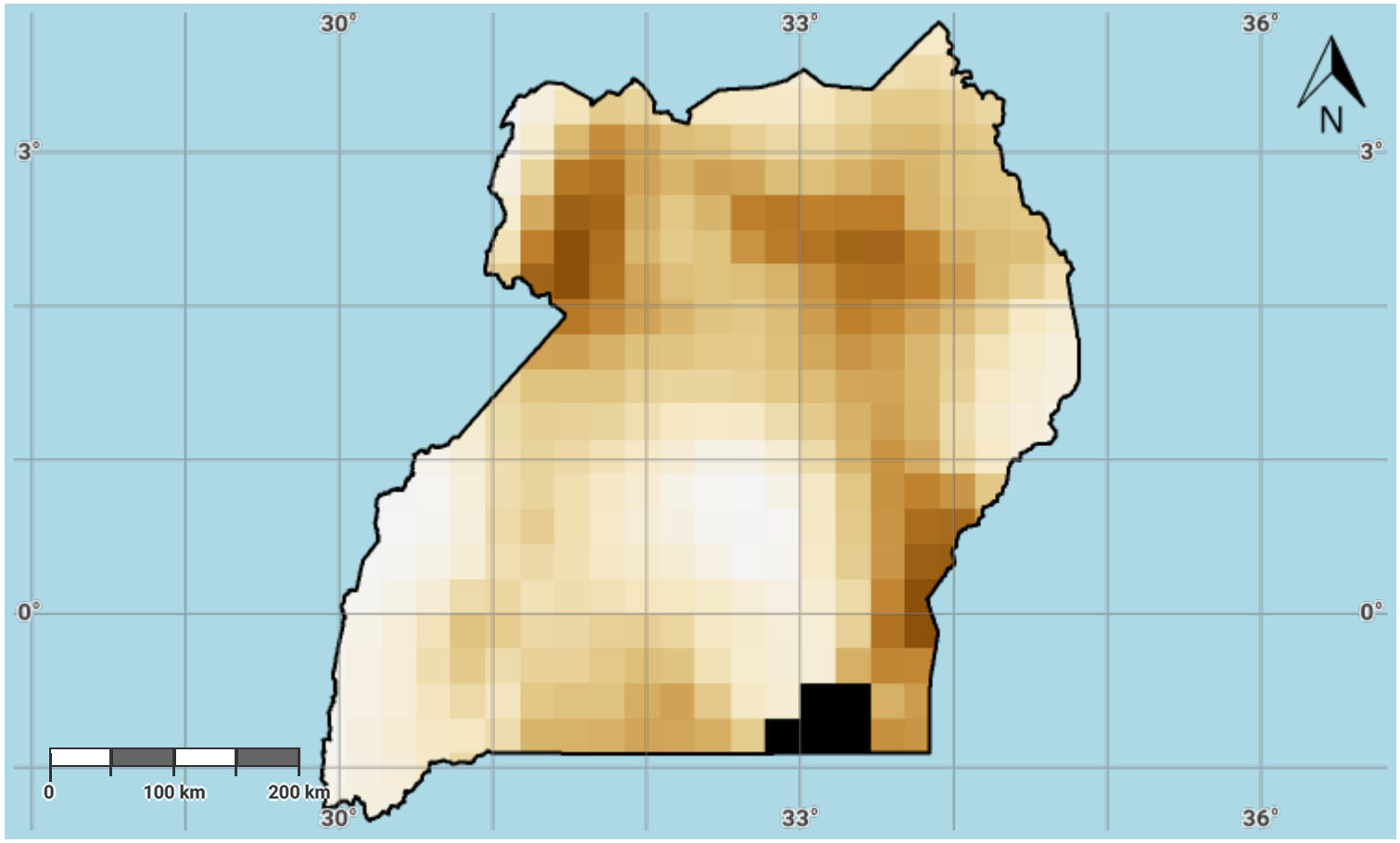
Uganda – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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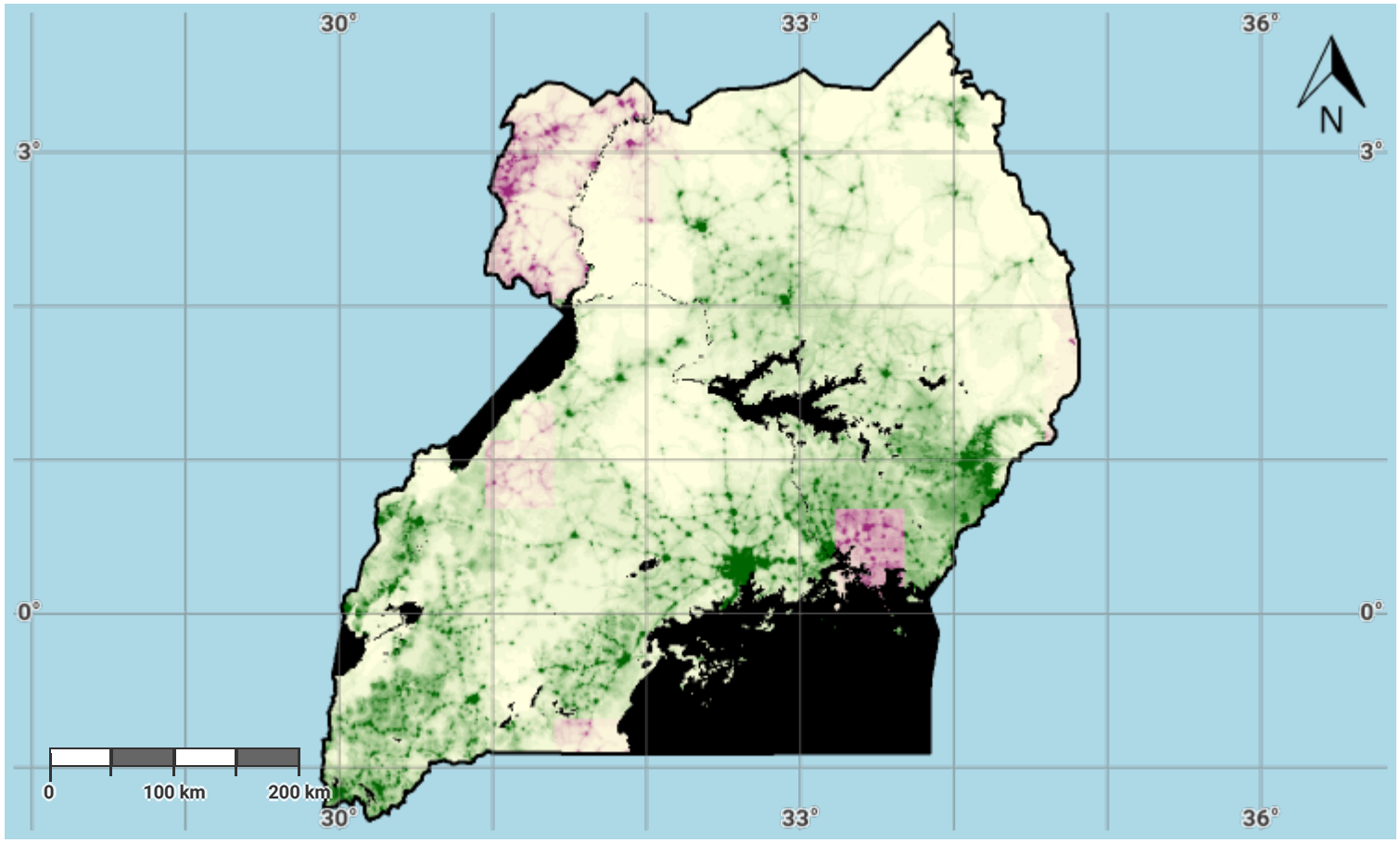
Uganda – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 450
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 450
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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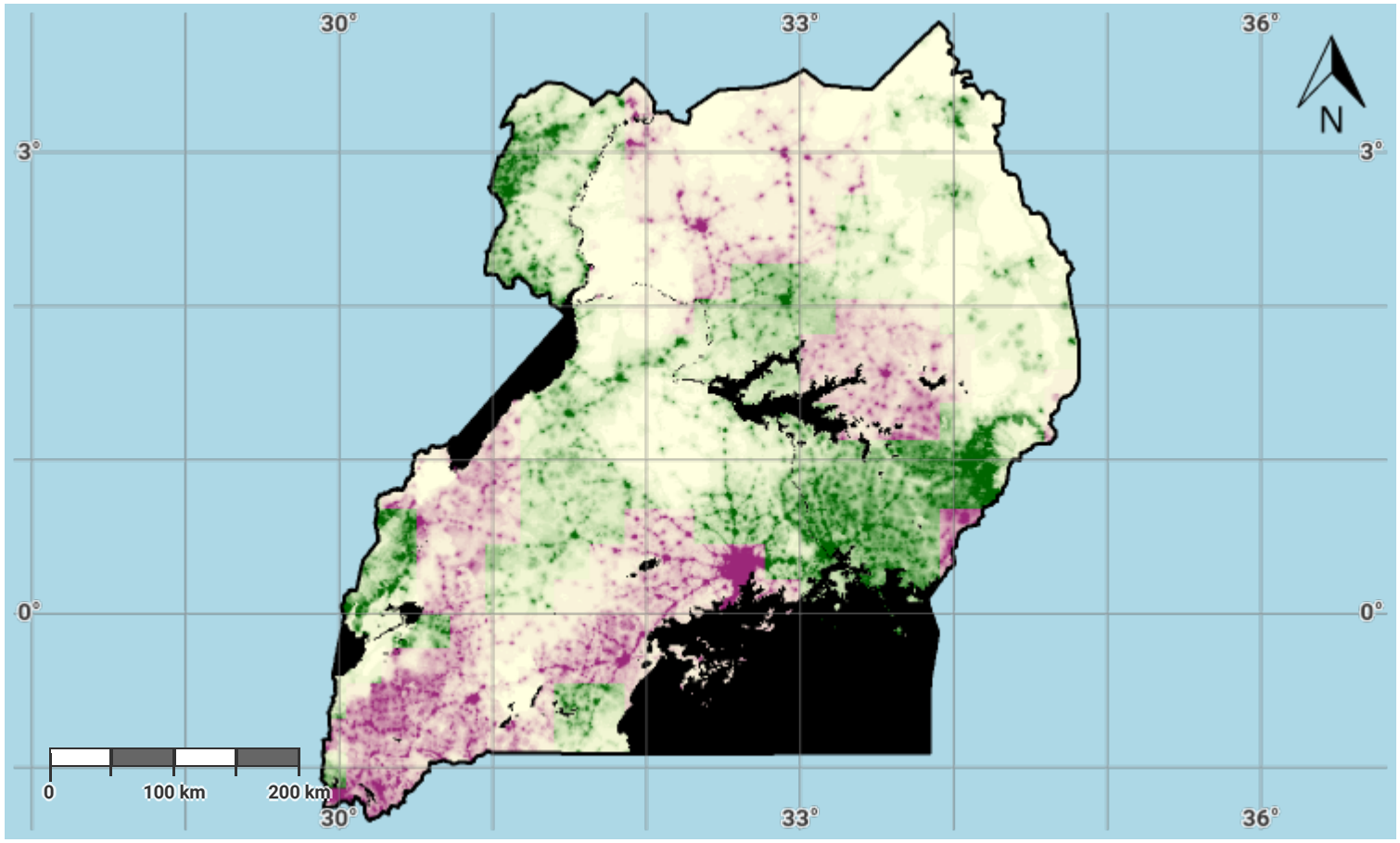
Uganda – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 370
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 370
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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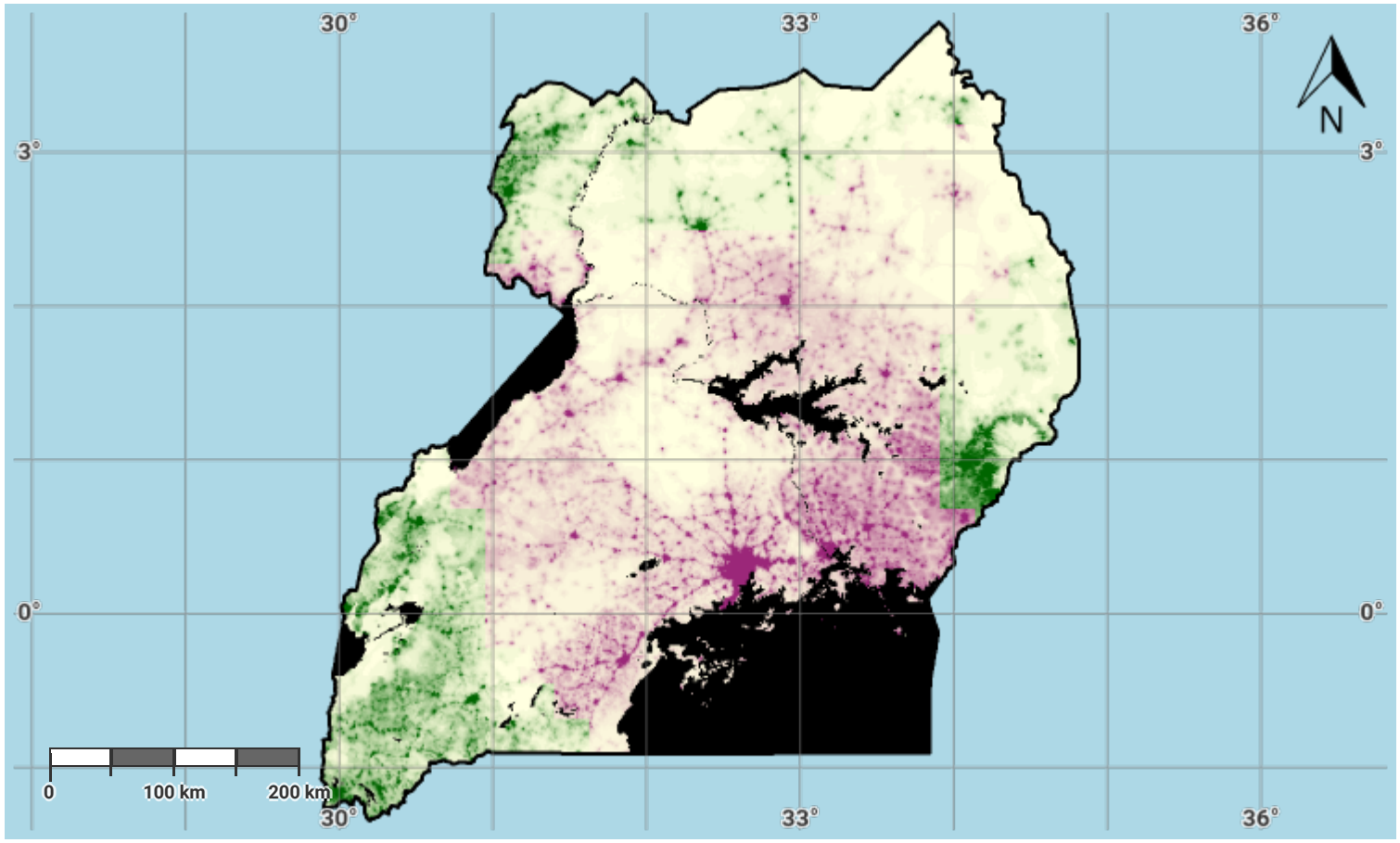
Uganda – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 520
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 520
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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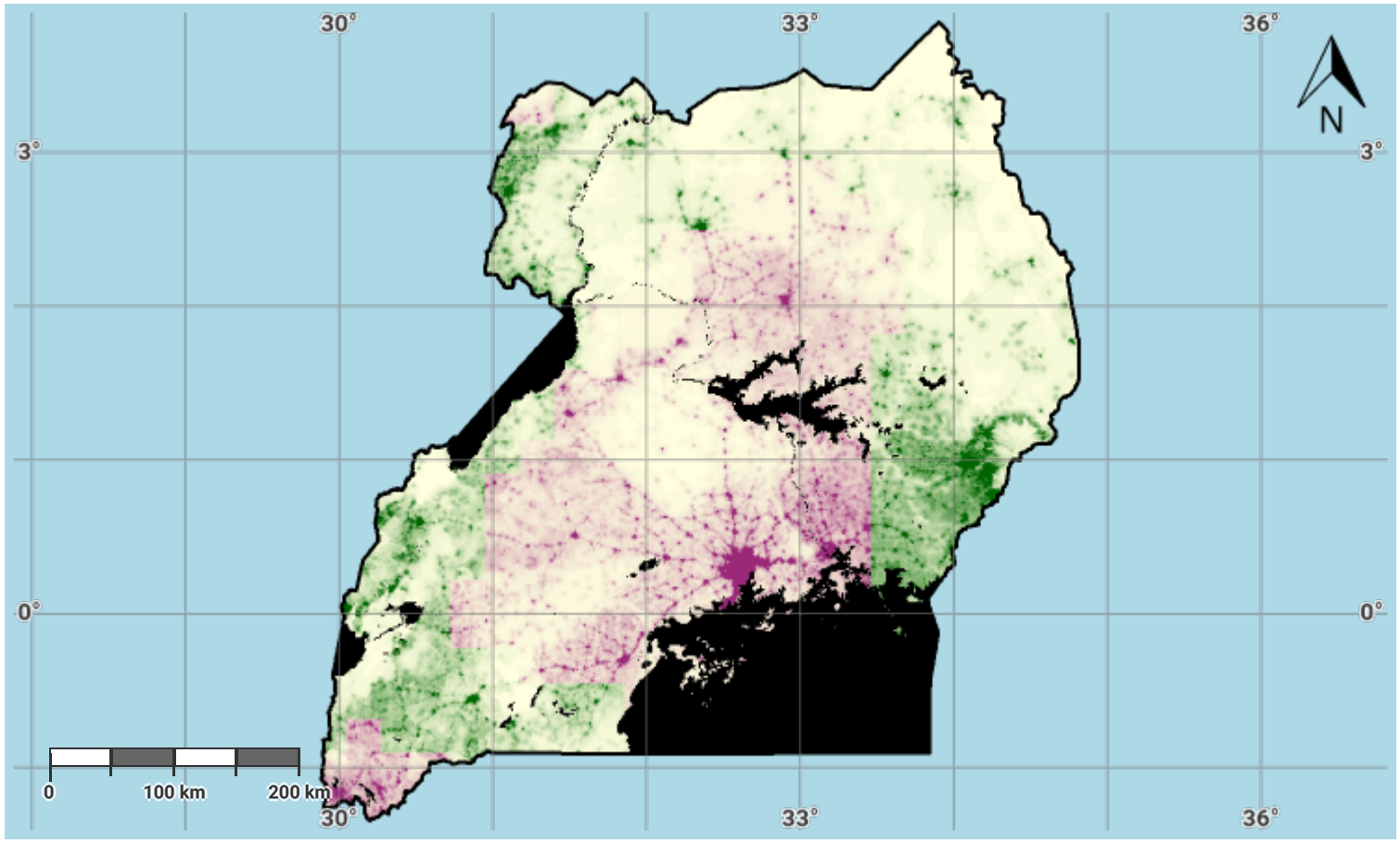
Uganda – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 640
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 640
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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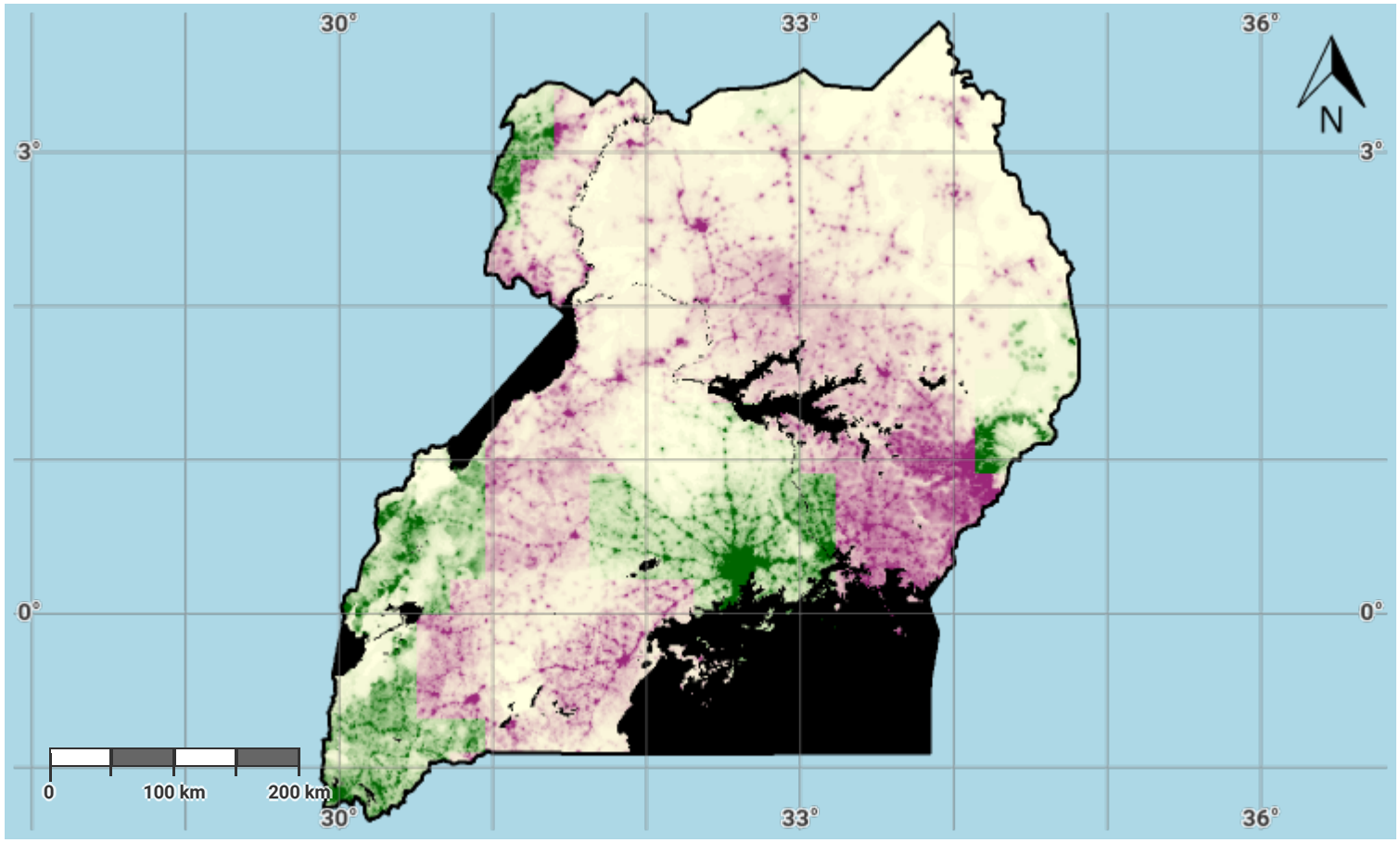
Uganda – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 510
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 510
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

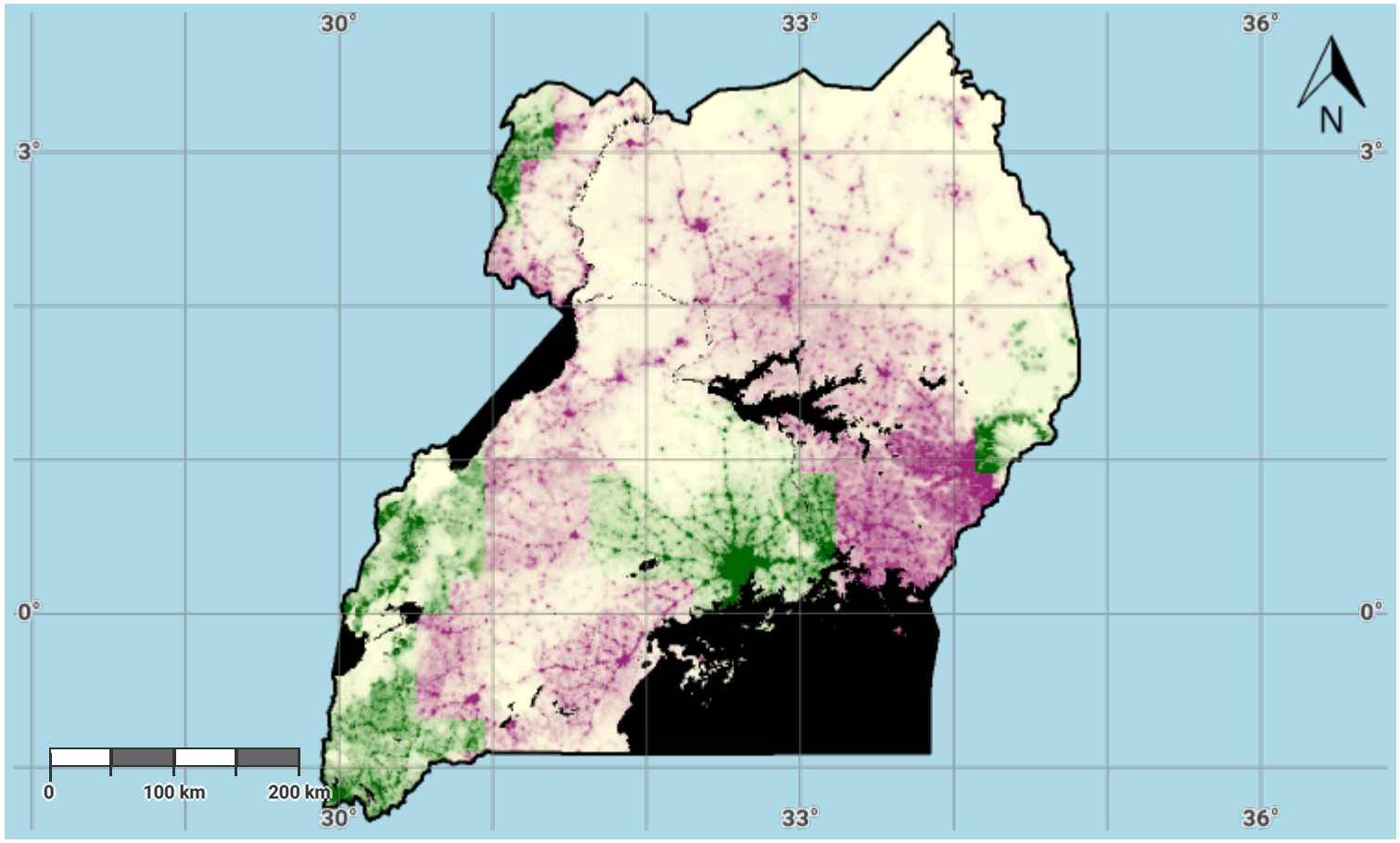
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Uganda – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 260
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 260
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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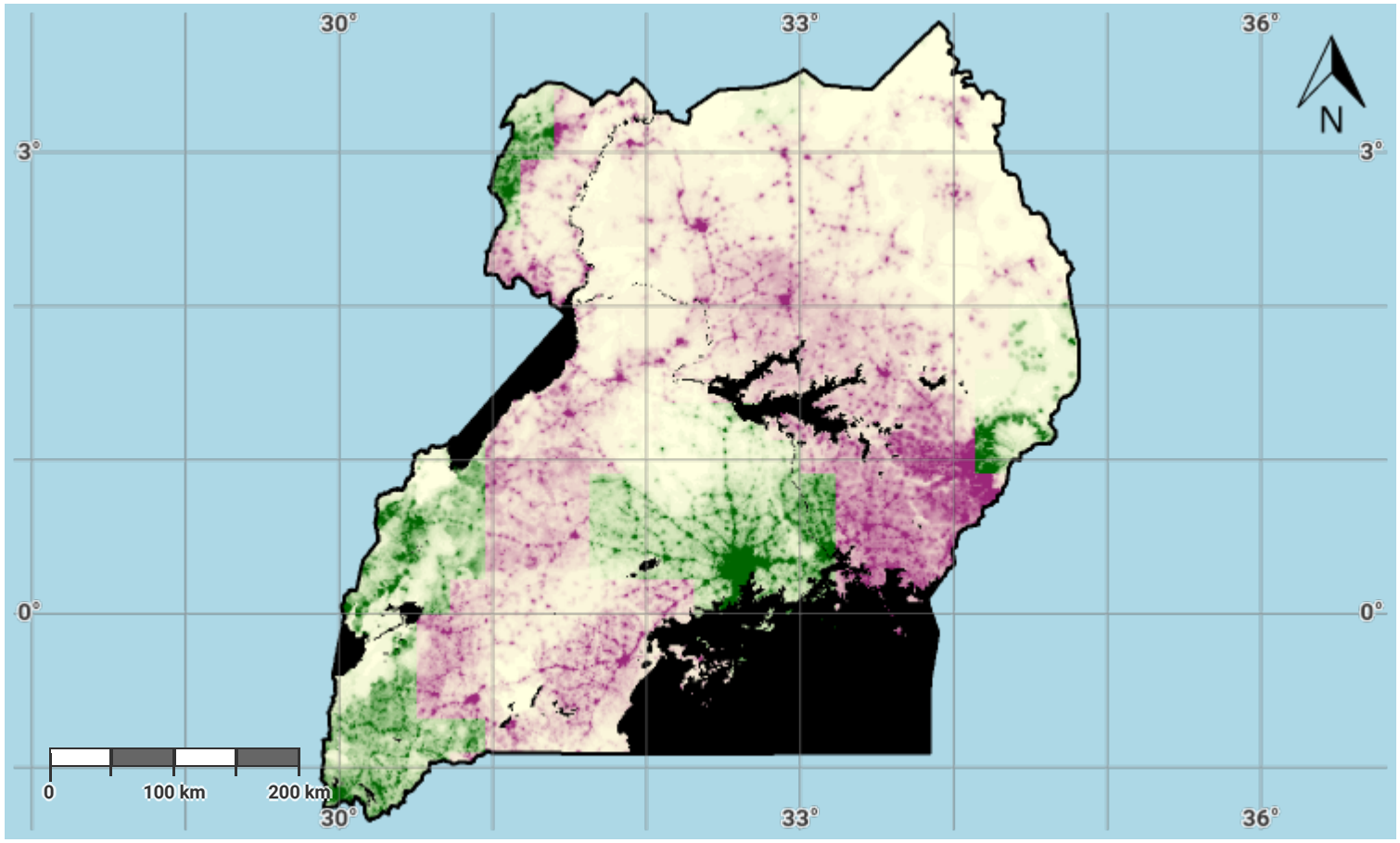
Uganda – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 250
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 250
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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